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## THE FRONT PAGE—

THE assumption upon which the Dominion Government—chief source of the funds devoted to Unemployment Relief—divests itself of all responsibility for Transient Single Men, is that they ought not to be transient, and that somewhere there must be a place where, if they would only go there, they would cease to be transient and become possessors of Residence Qualification, and would thus re-entitle themselves to assistance from the local municipality. It is a useful assumption, for the Dominion Government, but it is unfortunately not true. The municipalities have been left entirely free to form their own definitions of Residence Qualification, and while their definitions are nearly all different one from another, they are nearly all alike in being drafted with a single eye to the purpose of keeping everybody off the relief list who can be kept off. One very wealthy and ultra-respectable municipality in Quebec is said to have defined Residence as requiring, among other things, an unbroken record of six months of spending every night within the municipal borders; a single night's absence disqualifies the absentee from any claim for local relief. In these conditions it is not surprising that there are hundreds of thousands of Canadians, not by any means of the professional tramp type, who cannot qualify for relief on residential grounds in any municipality of the Dominion.

Elsewhere in this issue Mr. A. J. Elliott points out that transiency, far from being a disreputable habit, is a fundamental necessity of the economic life of Canada. For generations we have compelled a large part of our unskilled labor to work in one area in winter and another in summer—and done nothing to make the difficult transition any easier. A relief policy which deliberately penalizes anybody who will not "stay put" in his home town rather than seek possible employment elsewhere is a direct blow against some of the most valuable qualities that Canadians possess—the qualities of mobility and enterprise. It would be unbelievable that any government would adopt such a policy, if the Dominion Government were not actually doing so.

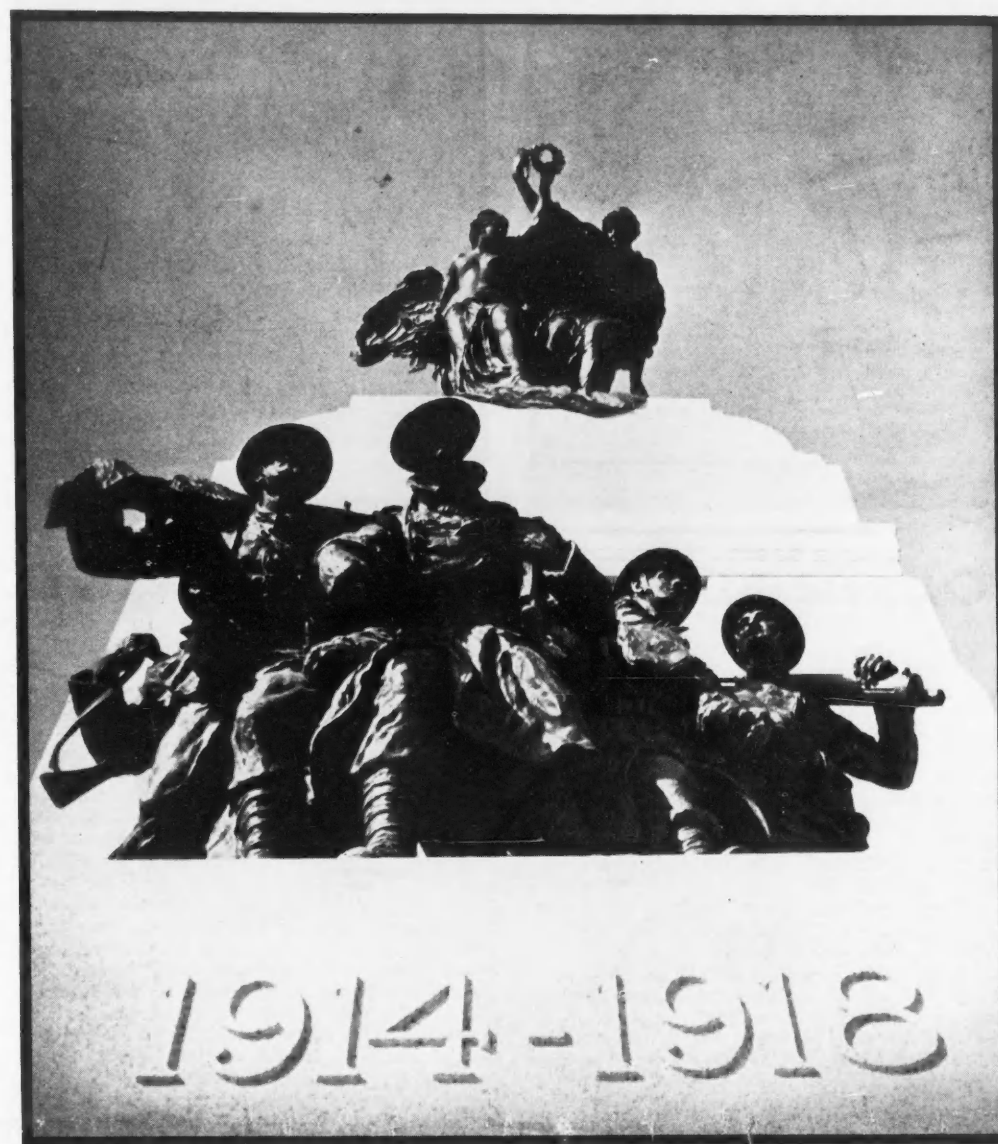
The theory that private charity is the sole proper recourse for the unfortunates who are thus deprived of residence qualification is absurd. If private charity is good enough for them, it is good enough for any unemployed; and the transients happen to be the one class who are least able to make an effective appeal to it.

### When Crown Should Pay

IF THE contention of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, that it is an agent of the Crown and therefore cannot be taxed by the city of Toronto, is correct (and we shall doubtless learn from the courts whether it is or not in the near future), we trust that it will not be long before something is done about it. Either the Crown should dispossess itself, by enactment of Parliament, of the right to exemption from those among its innumerable "agents" which are "in business for themselves," like the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Canadian National Railways, or perhaps even better, it should be dispossessed of that right by constitutional amendment in the earliest opportunity.

When the principle of exemption was originally established, conditions were very different from what they are today in two vital respects. Municipal taxation was relatively light, and governmental activities were limited to those which actually enter into the business of governing. The operation of the Canadian National Railways has nothing to do with the business of governing Canada; the only reason why the government operates them is that they cost so much money that nobody else would. The operation of the alcoholic liquor business of Ontario has nothing to do with the business of governing Ontario; the only reason why the government operates it is that the people of Ontario want to have it operated and do not want any private enterprise to make money out of it. The operation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has nothing to do with the business of governing Canada; the only reason why the government operates it is that the people of Canada (or their representatives, for we are not sure about the people) thought a while ago that they ought to provide Canadian broadcasts in thinly populated areas where commercial enterprises would not do so. (It is true that the people of Canada also wanted government control of broadcasting in Canada, and that that control is also vested at present in the C.B.C.; but the C.B.C. no more needs extensive premises in Toronto and other municipalities to exercise such control than the Supreme Court of Canada needs an office in every village. The buildings are for the purpose of enabling the C.B.C. to engage in the business of transmitting dramatic performances, symphony orchestras and advertising programs to Canadian listeners, a business which, we repeat, has absolutely nothing to do with the business of governing Canada, and is in direct and constant competition with private broadcasters who do not claim to be governing Canada and have no idea of ever getting any exemption from municipal taxation.)

Governments are getting deeper into commercial business every day, and the deeper they get in the more exemption they claim and the more difficult it is for business enterprises which are not "agents of the Crown" to keep alive in competition with them. The Crown should not compete with its own subjects, and when it has to compete with them it should accept the conditions under which they have to do their work. There is no reason why the Crown should occupy tax-free premises in which to sell advertising, or transportation, or drinkables, or electric refrigerators, or banking service, or hotel accommodation, or cheese



PAUSE FOR REMEMBRANCE. The twenty years since "Cease Firing" have brought Canada's National War Memorial to the capital and a policy of rearmament to the country. Here is a striking view of the magnificent memorial which now stands at Ottawa.

—Photograph by C. E. de M. Taschereau.

The purveying of any or all of these articles may for special reasons be entrusted to the Crown, but it is not a natural and necessary function of the Crown, and it is no part of the business of governing the country. When the Crown goes into businesses other than that of governing the country, let it pay the appropriate taxes.

### Munich Changes World

MUNICH has at last impressed upon the minds of the English-speaking nations the fact that a large number of assumptions which for generations have been accepted by them as parts of the fundamental structure of the universe are really nothing of the kind, and will probably have to be abandoned if the said English-speaking nations are not prepared to keep them in force by means of force.

Prominent among these assumptions is that which has long been designated as the principle of the Open Door in China. There is absolutely nothing in the fundamental structure of the universe to require that

China should continue for all time to admit the goods of all nations on equal terms. Particularly is there nothing to require that she should so admit the goods of the United States and of Canada, countries which exclude both the goods and the persons of both Chinese and Japanese, the goods by a pretty stiff tariff and the persons by very dexterously contrived immigration regulations. The Open Door was a good principle for the period during which the more advanced nations of the world were unprepared to thresh out by means of force the question of which of them should dominate the economic life of China; but as soon as one nation, Japan, found itself in a position to claim that dominance with some vigor, and with the passive if not active support of two other nations, Germany and Italy, which have small ambition in China and hope for Japanese support in their large ambitions elsewhere, the Open Door ceased to have any meaning whatever.

The parties most interested in the Open Door are Great Britain and the United States. If they were willing, and free, to act vigorously together for its maintenance, they could probably at least put a slow-

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THAT sound heard around the world the other day,—like a clap of thunder,—has been identified. It was Japan closing the open door in China.

A wife is one who doth protest  
The time you take in getting dressed.  
—Old Married Manuscript.

It can also be said, sighs Timus, that the British have a genius for compromising themselves.

Those people who say that there is lack of co-operation between this country and the motherland evidently have not been reading of the remarkably successful invasion of Broadway by British and Canadian actors.

Courage is an enduring human quality. Our forefathers who plunged into forests infested with Indians and wild animals faced the unknown with no greater hardihood than the modern man who tunes in his radio on a dramatic program.

Premier Hepburn's statement that Canada must be able to defend herself refers, of course, to external, not internal menace.

Christmas, remarks Oscar cynically, is a matter of give and take back to the departmental stores.

The rumor that Premier Chamberlain is becoming more dictatorial has confirmed our suspicion. We knew he'd get into bad habits if he continued running around with the Rome-Berlin Axis boys.

We get depressed every time we think of the thousands of radio listeners who became terrified by what they thought was the authentic broadcast of an invasion from Mars. For if they would believe that, they must believe the advertising announcements, too.

Question of the Hour: Do you think Cousin Norman plans to send us a Christmas present?

The recent remarks of Mr. Hore-Belisha, Britain's Minister of War, suggest that the Chamberlain government has been so busy preparing defences for its foreign policy that it has given no time to those of the country.

We don't know how Columbus felt the day he first set out across the Atlantic to find a Western passage to India, but we imagine his emotions must have been much like those of the young man of today who starts out in the morning to look for a job.

The reason why Great Britain and France are feverishly re-arming is because they were suddenly faced with the extreme possibility of losing the next war. They naturally feel that losing the last world war was humiliation enough for them.

Trans-Canada airmen are full of pride these days. On their recent experimental flights from coast to coast they flew so fast that they passed and out-distanced a half dozen rumors.

Esther says that Christmas this year is going to be a problem, what with her young nephew wanting a pony and Hitler wanting colonies.

## —NOTE AND COMMENT

action check upon the closing of the Door. But the British are not very free, and the Americans are not very willing. The supine mood which seems to be characteristic of democracy in this strange era has got possession of them. Spiritually they have not yet recovered from the last war. In any event they can do nothing about it separately, and they are not yet sufficiently conscious of a common interest to act together. The Americans, with a population far from dense in proportion to their resources, are not so totally dependent on external trade as the British, and the element of their population which is interested in it is comparatively small.

### Germany's New Hate

IT IS significant that just at the time when Japan is compelled to face a showdown with the United States over the question of China, the German press should make a demonstration of solidarity with the Japanese by directing the whole current of German hatred against Mr. Roosevelt and his people. The Nazis have to be hating somebody; it is part of their technique of government. They cannot at the moment hate the British (except of course Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden), because the British are busily making terms with their friend and associate in Anti-Cominternism, Italy. The French and Russians are not doing anything, and the Czechoslovakians have been taken into camp. But the Americans are showing signs of wanting to oppose the designs of the third Anti-Cominternist power, Japan; so the Americans must be spoken to firmly.

The Americans are also annoying Germany in a more direct manner, by showing signs of an interest, and a distinctly anti-German interest, in the project of reconstructing the German Colonial Empire. Mr. Walter Lippmann warns his fellow-citizens that British maritime supremacy in the Atlantic "is no longer what it was," and that the acquisition by Germany of colonies on the Atlantic side of Africa would be a distinct menace to American influence in South America—which is much closer to West Africa than to any North American point. He makes the interesting suggestion that if the British think it necessary to give the Germans a foothold in West Africa, they should compensate the Americans for the danger to which this will subject them, by giving up a few West Indian islands, which the Americans will then use to provide a real defence for "the Open Door for British trade in Latin America." Apparently there is a growing realization in the United States that the Germans are not exactly comfortable neighbors.

But it is doubtful whether the German demand for colonies is really serious, compared with the design for the co-operative upbuilding by the three Anti-Comintern powers of their respective economic empires—Japan in Eastern Asia, Italy in the Mediterranean, and Germany in Mittel Europa, none of the three interfering with the others, and each empire readily defensible in time of war. These are the real objectives, and German demands on the Atlantic coast have merely a nuisance value.

### A Conservative Leader

IT IS reasonably obvious that the Hon. Howard Ferguson could not present himself as a candidate in a seriously contested competition for the leadership of the Ontario Conservative party. It is by no means so obvious that he could not be conscripted into that leadership by the powerful and practically unanimous demand of the party membership; and we feel fairly confident that if such a condition could be brought about he could be induced to accept, and would constitute by far the most promising prospect for success that the party could secure. The withdrawal of Mr. Leopold Macaulay, who had very substantial claims to the office, has left Col. George Drew as the only avowed candidate; for while it is fairly certain that Col. Drew will be opposed, none of those who are thought of as likely to oppose him are seeking the office or have any very definite claim to it.

Col. Drew is a young man of great ability and immense personal charm—charm which is more evident in fairly intimate association than in the casual conversations and platform appearances which are all that a party leader can have in the way of contacts with the mass of his followers. But in spite of these advantages, there is sufficient reason, in the history of the last provincial election, to make it doubtful whether at this early date Col. Drew could hope to lead a united party into the fray for the next one. He has a long career before him, whose prospects are not necessarily confined to the provincial arena. If he were to follow Mr. Macaulay in withdrawing his present candidacy, it would be possible for the party to approach Mr. Ferguson—and we think that it would be absolutely united in so doing—and urge him to forego his well-earned leisure for a few years and provide the Province either with an exceedingly vigorous and unbullyable Opposition or with a strong Conservative Government.

For ourselves, we would rather see Mr. Ferguson in the Rowell Commission, and the *Globe and Mail* apparently agrees with us, for it must by this time have given up its fantastic idea of putting Mr. Bennett there. But that depends on convincing Mr. King of two things: first, that the Commission without an Ontario chairman can have little weight, and second, that Mr. Ferguson, a rather vigorous and consistent opponent of Mr. King, is a proper person for that post. These are rather large ifs. And we hate to see Mr. Ferguson wasted while still in the prime of life.



**PATTERN FOR CANADIAN ARMING, 1939 MODEL.** It is understood that the approaching session of Parliament will see the introduction of largely increased defence estimates, with emphasis on the air arm. These recent English scenes may be duplicated in this country, particularly if the plan for training English pilots is adopted. Below, two scenes at one of England's thirty-one flying schools. *Left*, instruction in bombs and machine guns in the armament room. *Right*, two pupils to an instructor on the flying field.



## The British Commonwealth Relations Conference

BY F. R. SCOTT

THE European crisis of September, 1938, thrust all lesser political issues into the background. Radio and press combined to keep the public in a state of high excitement, with which minor items of news could not compete. It is not surprising therefore that little was heard in Canada of the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, which was meeting near Sydney, Australia September 3-17. An additional reason for the lack of public attention was the fact that the meetings were private, only carefully worded press statements being given out each day. Yet issues were there raised of profound importance to the future development of the Commonwealth, and recent European changes make a consideration of these questions more necessary than ever if Canadians are to appreciate the choices that face them in the external world.

The Sydney conference was the second of its kind. In 1933, by way of experiment, the first British Commonwealth Relations Conference was held at Hart House, Toronto. The idea was to apply to the Commonwealth nations the technique of round-table discussion worked out by the Institute of Pacific Relations for the Pacific countries; indeed the proposal to hold the first Conference was made by the British groups at the Kyoto meeting of the I.P.R. in 1929. It was felt that an informal meeting of individuals representing different schools of thought in the various communities of the Commonwealth, free to discuss their mutual problems in a friendly and informal atmosphere, would be productive of useful results.

PLANS for the second Conference were laid well in advance. An Agenda Committee drawn from the various Commonwealth Institutes of International Affairs met in London in 1937 and decided on the general topics of discussion. Sydney was selected as the place of meeting—not without some misgiving in certain quarters, for its remoteness necessarily restricted the choice of delegates to those who could afford the time or expense of so long a journey. Individuals were selected by the Institutes to prepare for each country a book or set of "data papers," dealing with the special problems to be discussed, and setting out the national interests of the different members of the Commonwealth in the present world. This substantial pile of literature—too substantial to be read, in some delegates' opinion—constitutes one of the most valuable by-products of the Conference, though neither South Africa nor India contributed any written material. Three of the volumes are on sale to the general public, under the titles: "Australia's National Interests and National Policy," "Contemporary New Zealand," and "Canada Today." The others will be distributed to libraries.

A NEW approach to the study of Commonwealth problems was adopted by the Sydney Conference. It is important to understand this approach, otherwise the nature and purpose of the Conference will not be appreciated. It cannot be made clearer than by quoting from the introduction to the official agenda, which says in part:

"During the period when the Dominions were developing into autonomous states it was natural to think of them as a group and the central problem of the Commonwealth as that of adjusting the constitutional relations of the Dominions with Great Britain. It was also natural to discuss that problem in terms of the formal and historic unity of the Commonwealth with the result that possibly undue emphasis came to be laid on the centrifugal character of recent developments. The problem now is to attain the maximum of mutually advantageous co-operation among a number of autonomous and equal nations. In this phase the Dominions can no longer be assumed to form a group with common problems. The problems of the several nations of the Commonwealth are in many ways distinct, and upon the respective interests of those nations will largely depend the nature and degree of co-operation desirable between them. A careful consideration of these interests is therefore felt to be the most constructive and realistic approach to the examination of the possibilities of co-operation."

A PHRASE particularly to be noted in this statement is that "The Dominions can no longer be assumed to form a group with common problems." Hitherto we have been accustomed to think of the Dominions as though they were similar in every respect to each other, and as though all together

formed one part of the Commonwealth of which the other and major part was Great Britain. In our popular mythology, they were the "cubs" that prowled with the "lion," the "children" at the knees of the "mother"—and supposedly all of the same paternity. Such thinking belongs to the past, though it unfortunately survives into the present and appeared even at Sydney despite the official agenda. Actually the Dominions differ considerably in composition, outlook and interests, and "Dominion status" is not a single uniform quality. The Statute of Westminster, for instance, does not apply to Australia or New Zealand, though it does to Canada, South Africa and Ireland. Australia and New Zealand are the only Dominions where the population is predominantly Anglo-Saxon.

Further, it should be noted that the general aim of the Conference was stated to be that of seeking the maximum co-operation "consistent with individual interest," and of ascertaining "how far, if at all, such interests should be subordinated to the furtherance of co-operation." The Conference did not, in other words, come together with any assumption that a common policy was desirable, or to create a "united Empire front."

IT IS safe to say that in defining this approach for the Conference the Agenda Committee were thinking far ahead of many of the delegates who went to Sydney. Not unnaturally the tension in Europe coupled with the more or less imperialist sympathy of most members of the Conference, tended to make the kind of cold analysis suggested by the Agenda seem inappropriate if not dangerous. The emotional desire to unite in the face of danger conflicted with the intellectual desire to discover on what terms, if at all, co-operation was possible. Yet there was a saner imperialism in the new approach, for it is only where co-operation is "mutually advantageous" that it has a secure basis, and to distinguish genuine interest from mere racial sentiment is the beginning of Commonwealth wisdom. The total population of all the British territory of the world, it is well to remember, is less than 20% British.

FIFTEEN delegates came from the United Kingdom, fifteen from Canada, thirty-one from Australia, fourteen from New Zealand, six from South Africa, four from India and five from Ireland—making 90 in all. One of the United Kingdom

delegates was a resident of Newfoundland. No government officials were allowed as delegates, in order to secure complete freedom of discussion; the Imperial Conference is the Commonwealth organ for governmental spokesmen. Ordinary M.P.'s however were eligible. Care was taken to see that the important groups of opinion within each country were represented so that on controversial issues a Dominion was seldom heard to speak with a single voice. Left-wingers were in a numerical but not always a verbal minority. There were, however, notable gaps in the representation. Ireland, for instance, sent no members of Mr. de Valera's party; none would come to the Conference. The Irish group was in consequence unexpectedly pro-British. Canada sent only one French-Canadian, and he was a resident of Ontario. About five trades-unionists attended, and the two from the United Kingdom were admirable defenders of British governmental policy. There was a profusion of professors. Counting secretaries and families, the Conference included 154 persons.

Some well known individuals appeared among the groups. Mr. E. J. Tarr, K.C., of Winnipeg, led the Canadian, and Lord Lothian the United Kingdom delegation. Australia was led by Mr. David Maughan, K.C., New Zealand by the Hon. William Downie-Stewart, South Africa by Major Van de Byl, M.C., and Ireland by Donal O'Sullivan, formerly Clerk of the Irish Senate. Head of the Indians was Dr. Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society. Mr. Lionel Curtis, Sir Alfred Zimmern, Professor Corbett of McGill and Professor Copland of Australia were amongst those whose writings on international and Commonwealth affairs are widely read. While some delegates were men with special training in the fields of economics, law or military matters, on the whole the Conference was amateur rather than expert.

THE problem of organizing discussion amongst so large a body of people was, as may be imagined, a difficult one. The Conference could not be divided into subcommittees without splitting the smaller delegations into unrepresentative fractions, so all meetings were sessions of the whole. To keep the round-table atmosphere of free discussion, and to prevent the oratory that the numbers invited, speakers opening discussion were allowed only ten minutes and all subsequent speakers three minutes for each speech. The system worked, on the

whole, extremely well. At the same time it may be doubted whether any conference attended by a large number of people possessing no special qualifications or knowledge of the subject can ever do much more than skate over surfaces.

THE Conference resolved itself into four consecutive Commissions to deal with its Agenda. Commission I, devoted its time to a consideration of the national interests of the various members of the Commonwealth. This was intended to give a separate picture of each country as it exists today. Special attention was paid to geographical factors, to racial composition and growth and to basic economic influences. The purpose of this information was to enable delegates to test the utility for a given Dominion of any proposed form of co-operation. Popular ideas about migration, for instance, were soon altered once it was appreciated that the Dominions could now absorb only a few carefully selected immigrants and that Great Britain had only a small number who would be likely to emigrate.

The Conference then went on to examine the external policies of the Commonwealth nations. Here, in Commission II, the economic aspects were first considered, principally in regard to such topics as trade, migration and finance. The profoundly im-

**The proceedings of the Sydney Conference will be further discussed in several articles by Professor Scott and his fellow-delegate from Canada, Professor Norman Mackenzie of Toronto University. Professor Scott, as most of our readers are aware, is a member of the Faculty of Law of McGill University.**

portant question as to whether the Commonwealth should attempt to be more exclusive or less exclusive in economic matters, *vis-à-vis* the outside world, involving a reconsideration of the Ottawa Agreement, received very thorough examination, the results of which will be dealt with in a later article of this series. Throughout this discussion of the economic problem the emphasis was not upon technical details but upon its deeper influences on international relations. As the agenda itself put it, "economic policies have a profound effect upon the risk of war by increasing or relieving international tension, both directly and by way of those internal troubles from which escape may be sought in external diversions; and conversely the possibility of war may suggest precautionary changes in economic policy."

The other important aspects of external policies, the political and strategic, were dealt with in Commission III. This opened up the whole question of foreign policy and defence. The future relations of the Commonwealth countries to each other and to the League of Nations, the United States and the Fascist powers were considered. It was in these debates that the sharpest differences of opinion arose and the diversity of interests was most apparent.

Finally Commission IV was devoted to the future of the Commonwealth as a co-operative organization. The question was asked whether there emerged from the discussions any fresh conception of the Commonwealth, in the light of present interests and national composition of the individual members. Here the guiding ideas of previous discussions were to be drawn together in the hope of discovering the best road for future travel. It was just at this point that Mr. Chamberlain's flight to Berchtesgaden occurred. The sense of impending war, while it made certain topics under discussion extremely practical, made others of equally great importance seem academic. It increased the emotional rather than the intellectual content of the meetings, and tended to boil everything down to the one single question, "Will you fight or won't you?" To some delegates, the question—"What are we to fight for?" was of even more pressing importance. In spite of external distractions, however, the Conference succeeded in covering the ground it had mapped out for itself.

At such a Conference, no resolutions are passed and no definite conclusions arrived at. The Conference, as such, had no opinion. But each Commission adopted a report of its discussions and these will eventually be published. In them trends of opinion can be detected and many ideas—both popular and expert—are canvassed from every angle. The most important results of these discussions will be described in the succeeding articles of this series.



CLIVEDEN IS BEAUTIFUL but the word has taken on a sinister significance in English politics, particularly since the "Peace of Munich" and the exploits of Colonel Lindbergh. Here is a recent picture of Lord Astor's magnificent estate, photographed from the air by the London Times.



# The Laws Against Eating

BY A WELL FED MAN

THE press is carrying the story from Ottawa that the Government of Canada is having a survey made to see how many people in Canada are being underfed at the present time. The idea is not a new one here. It is only one more of those things which are being done in many countries, and, of course, we have to keep up with the procession and have a survey here.

Taking the world as a whole, people are undernourished for the great reason that the world is not producing enough food each year to give everyone adequate rations. That statement seems to come as a surprise to most Canadians, who, because there is plenty of food in Canada, do not stop to think that this country is most unusual in that respect.

Even in Canada, however, where there is plenty of food, and a surplus which we sometimes find it hard to dispose of abroad, there are plenty of cases of undernourishment, and, as far as I know, these are all the result of our having passed laws against people eating.

I THINK that the most illustrative case that I know is that of my old friend, Bill, who has just lost his job and gone on relief. Bill is an old soldier, who is, without exception, the most incompetent man to make a living that I ever saw. When he lost his last job—probably the 400th job which he had lost—an ex-officer of his regiment took him in hand. After cudgelling his brain a good deal, he discussed the matter with the superintendent of a factory, who agreed at once that he could use Bill. Bill is fitted by nature and training to pick up bits of paper and scraps of wood, and the factory had some bits of paper and scraps of wood to pick up around the yard. The superintendent pointed out that it was a job of about two hours a day, but that, to get it done, he often had to take a competent workman out of the yard gang—interrupting their other work. As a result he offered to pay Bill \$7 a week—on which Bill, who has forfeited his pension in a thousand different ways, was quite prepared to thrive.

Now, at the urgent behest of those who are clamoring for social justice, a law has been passed that Bill must not be paid less than \$14 a week, and, in justice to other workers, the superintendent refuses to pay Bill anything of the kind. He can use \$14 a week to cover the cost of picking up bits of paper and scraps of wood and, in addition, add an able-bodied worker to help the yard gang, or else use the spare time of the yard gang to save \$14 a week, to be used in some other way.

As a result, Bill will now draw \$3.30 per week single unemployed relief—and will eat less.

NOT long ago, in the United Kingdom, they made another of these famous surveys, this time to discover what was the social effect of the wonderful housing scheme, of which we hear so much. One quite unexpected effect was that, when you built new houses and gave them to people who had been living in old houses, the death rate often went up. A little study indicated that to place a family of the very poorest and lowest paid type in a new house very often resulted at once in a diversion of money badly needed from food to the purchase of new furniture and new clothes, in keeping with the improved surroundings in which they found themselves.

THERE are plenty of other laws against eating. As I have said, in this country we have a surplus of food, and, as a result of this, and some of our laws against eating, many people in Canada are underfed. There are, for example, not a few underfed children in Western Canada because their father produces a surplus of wheat beyond the family needs, and cannot sell it to buy those other foods which, owing to various natural circumstances, his part of Canada will not produce readily. He cannot sell the surplus, for the reason that, throughout the world, we have set up walls to prevent countries trading with each other. We in Canada can see quite readily how wrong it is of Germany and Italy and other countries to exclude Canadian wheat by a high tariff, and how wrong it is of the United Kingdom to bonus the uneconomic production of low-grade wheat in England. It does not always seem to occur to us that we have a few laws against our people importing goods which people in other countries could make much more cheaply than we make, and with which they could pay for our wheat. For do we seem to realize that, if the English bonus their production of inferior wheat, we bonus the production of inferior coal. I happen not to be a free trader—in the Simon-pure sense in which Mr. J. D. Macdonald claims to be one—but I do think that we went crazy on economic autarchy about as early as any country did. We passed laws against eating in Canada, and there is very little surprise to be felt because others have followed our example.

COULD give you a great many more examples of laws against eating. We have a law in this country that we must run more railway trains than we need, and the argument usually put up in favor of this is that a comparatively small group of railway workers would be put out of employment. Sir Edward Beatty argues that this is not so, and that at least the present generation of railway workers would be all kept at work. I am not arguing about this. What occurs to me, however, is that the laws which make us run unnecessary railway trains are very definitely laws against eating. As a result, the Government of Canada is forced to impose taxes. They impose quite a tax on me in this respect. It happens that I eat fairly well, but the tax which I pay to support unnecessary trains is money which I should very much like to use at this moment to buy certain things which are produced in an industry in which low wages and unemployment are very common. That is, left to spend by money as I see fit, I should use it in a way which would at once permit some people to eat more than they are eating now. Instead of that the government says that I must not use the money for this purpose, but use it to pay certain railway workers. I do not object



LOST SOMETHING, SIR? CAN WE HELP YOU?

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

## Weary Political Titan

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE second volume of the Borden Memoirs closes with an extract from the author's diary for November 16, 1920: "Democracy is always ungrateful, forgetful and neglectful. I am very happy to have given up my public duties and to have retired from public life." But the whole volume is crowded with evidences that democracy, in addition to being forgetful of the services of its great men after they have performed them, is exasperatingly worrying and interfering at the most crucial moments of their active work. Sir Robert Borden had by nature a violent temper, which he early learned to keep under such perfect restraint that very few people were aware that he had one. But throughout the period of his most overwhelming responsibilities, during the Great War, he was subjected to such a constant bombardment of importunities from people whose motives were petty and selfish and whose proposals were frequently unwise and not seldom dangerous, that the pages of this second volume are full of records of the occasions upon which he "exploded," to use his favorite and most expressive term.

THE whole period of the negotiations for the formation of the Union Government in 1917 was one of the most intense nervous strain for all parties concerned, and Sir Robert, while managing to remain unruffled in the presence of the incoming Liberals no matter how unreasonable their demands might be, records with a slight air of apology the two explosions which he permitted himself towards his devoted followers Mr. Meighen and Sir Thomas White. "On both these occasions I went into the air and expressed my opinion of the whole situation and of every one connected with it in terms that were not lacking in force and were not characterized by an excessive politeness. My auditors, who were accustomed to nothing more than a rather intense earnestness, were profoundly astonished at the scene which they had created. However, I am sure the incident had a good effect."

### The Title-Hunters

BUT this sort of worry, which was based on honest differences of opinion as to what was best for the country, was nothing compared with the worry inflicted by people who had nothing but their own ends to serve. The demands of the owner of a Canadian newspaper (mentioned by name in the diary), that his services to the Empire should be rewarded with a title, were pressed by means of constant personal interviews at a time when the Prime Minister was utterly overwhelmed with the most difficult problems concerning the conduct of the War; and when the gentleman arrived in Ottawa and telephoned for yet another interview "I exploded," but nevertheless the interview was granted and Sir Robert "told him how tired and sick I am of this infernal life." The applicant eventually got the title, but on the evening of that interview poor Sir Robert "went to bed at six dinnerless and very tired and worked at my correspondence and papers until ten." Even Lord Shaughnessy looked like giving a little trouble at times, but Sir Robert knew how to deal with him. The railway magnate came to breakfast one morning in the early stages of the coalition movement, and "at first he was inclined to air his alleged grievances but, with a rather abrupt earnestness, I exhorted him to put them out of his mind for the moment, having regard to the tremendous issues

involved." This method worked successfully with Lord Shaughnessy, but would probably not have done so with a lesser man.

THE movement against titles gave Sir Robert almost as much trouble as the efforts of some individuals to obtain them. It was led by W. F. Nickle, then member for Kingston, who in Sir Robert's opinion was moved by resentment of the titles conferred upon the President of the University of Toronto and the Principal of McGill, while the Principal of Queen's University was not included. Viewed from this distance of time, the whole dispute looks like an extraordinary subject to have agitated public opinion in the last year of a desperate war; but it required all Sir Robert's firmness to get the question postponed until a later session of Parliament. Throughout the time that this sort of piling (a favorite Borden word) controversy was going on, Sir Robert was continually under the necessity of protecting the Canadian forces at the Front from all sorts of detrimental proposals, culminating in the long-sustained effort on the part of the British War Office to destroy the identity of the Canadian Corps and merge it in the British Army. It required all that Sir Robert, Sir Edward Kemp and Sir Arthur Currie could do to prevent this proposal from being carried out. On the other hand there was the problem of supplies, and a series of difficulties with the Canadian Manufacturers Association, concerning which the diary speaks very freely.

### There Will Be Protests

IT IS not to be expected that all of Sir Robert's expressions of opinion will go uncontroverted. Many of the people whom he regards as having been most troublesome are still alive, or have surviving relatives whose point of view will probably be put forward in due course. But the attacking critics will labor under one disadvantage. Sir Robert's judgments of men and matters, like his decisions on policy, were the result of very careful and considerate thought. He did not allow merely personal feelings to enter into them to any great extent; and replies to them, to be effective, will have to be equally unprejudiced. One of the most interesting passages in the book is that in which the Conservative leader records his adoption of two basic political principles of Sir John A. Macdonald which were passed on to him by a veteran of the Ottawa arena, and his addition of a third principle as the result of his own experience. These principles, in slightly condensed form, are about as follows: (1) Never allow personal feelings to influence you in the choice of political associates; (2) Never treat a political opponent as if there were no possibility of his becoming a political associate at some future time; and (3) Never hit with your full force in a political fight. These three principles are as sound today, and as necessary for the successful working of democratic institutions as they were in 1900 or in 1867, and the abandonment of them by so many political leaders of lesser calibre is one of the reasons why democracy is not functioning as well, especially in some of the Provinces, as it used to. But the carrying out of these principles needs really big men at the top of the political party. It would be rash to assert that there are more than two or three living public men in Canada today whose memoirs when published will reveal a stature even approaching to that of Canada's war-time Prime Minister.

to their getting the money, but I would like to point out that, being among the best paid classes of workers in Canada, these railway workers will not use my tax money to buy food.

I KNOW all the answers to these arguments. Obviously, if my taxes go to pay an unnecessary conductor unnecessary high wages, and he buys gasoline, the man who produces the gasoline will eat as a result; but it so happens that undernourishment is not—as I think the survey people will find out—as general among the people who are producing gasoline as among the people who are engaged in the industry in which I should spend that tax money myself.

In short, I have a vague idea that, on the whole, the people of this country, left to their own devices, would shape their affairs that first things would come first, and that eating would become, as it used to be, one of the first of our objectives. I know that, in the laissez faire society of the past, there were plenty of cases of undernourishment. I know that there were plenty of cases where industries accumulated a great deal of wealth and used it in ways which led to various people being undernourished,

while other people were overpaid. I have an impression, however, that a really serious survey of the causes of undernourishment would indicate quite clearly that, in the old laissez faire society, such conditions tended to correct themselves. The human race, as I have said, left to itself, can always be depended on to make its mass movements in the direction of putting first things first.

I DO not think, in short, that it is purely by accident that we notice that—omitting the overcrowded nations of Asia—the sacrifice of nutrition in favor of other objectives is in almost direct proportion to the extent to which the State attempts to direct the activities of the citizen.

I do not think it is by accident that, in Germany and Russia, there are such conspicuous examples of whole nations having their diet reduced in order to obtain industrial production and military strength.

Incidentally, it may not be improper to suggest that one of the striking reasons why there is malnutrition in other countries is because here in Canada, in our effort to define by law a standard of living for our people, which we do not succeed in attaining, we have raised great barriers against

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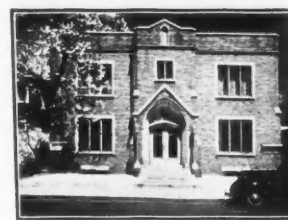
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## WEEK IN CANADA

### The National Union Triumphs

FOUR times since its election on August 17, 1936, the National Union government of the Province of Quebec, led by Premier Maurice Duplessis, has gone before a portion of the electorate for re-endorsement of its mandate and policies. In all four elections it was a double-header: in St. Louis, Montreal, the government candidate, Louis Fitch, K.C., won a nip-and-tuck tussle from his opponent Raoul Trepanier, Liberal-Democrat by a majority of 69 votes; in Stanstead County, Henri Gerin, National Union, ousted his opponent, Dr. E. C. Cabana, Liberal, by a majority of 612 votes.

The elections were significant in that they demonstrated the strength of the Duplessis government, for there are probably not two constituencies in the province where the government could go to the people at greater risk to itself. St. Louis is a district which, by its very nature, would be opposed to the Padlock Law. In addition, Montreal constituencies are notoriously fickle, a reputation they acquired in 1923 when, almost in a body, they turned on the Taschereau government. Magog, Stanstead County, is a textile centre and the textile workers were definitely not pleased with the outcome of the recent province-wide textile strike. Then, too, both St. Louis and Stanstead County have been predominantly Liberal in the past.

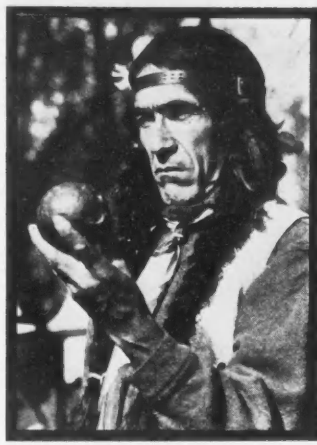
The government appealed to the people of the two constituencies principally on its record, but was careful to lend its approval to Louis Fitch on the grounds that he was the natural representative of the Jewish

minority of 100,000 in the province. The St. Louis seat has been held by a Jew—Peter Bercovitch, K.C.—for the last 22 years. In Stanstead County, where there is a large English-language minority, government speakers stressed the fact that Premier Duplessis has included three Ministers of that tongue in his Cabinet, made political pie of the large governmental grants to Protestant institutions in the constituency. More important to the government as a foothold for a political race in Stanstead was the rural legislation it has introduced whereby farmers may obtain loans on their farms from the government.

Premier Duplessis was particularly pleased with the Montreal win. Said he: "In St. Louis, international unions, backed with forces of communism fought against a representative of the Jewish minority. We are glad to note that Quebec is for minority rights, that it is against racial prejudices."

#### Fish Fight

ONCE, without avail, Nova Scotia fishermen, through the Maritime Fishermen's Federation, have petitioned Ottawa. They plan another appeal, asking that steam trawlers be abolished; that the price of their catches be advanced by from one-quarter to one-half a cent per pound; or that the Dominion set a minimum price for their landings as it has done with wheat. So far the fishermen's efforts have met with the opposition of the two or three corporations which control the marketing of almost all the Atlantic coast fish and set the



DESCENDANT. Theo Paradis of the Abenaki Indians exhibits a souvenir of the British-Abenaki war of 1759. The Abenakis have lived in the vicinity of Odanak Village in Quebec for the last 250 years.

—Photo by W. H. Robinson.

province-wide price scale. Lacking any other markets of consequence, the fishermen are compelled to take what they can get. Lately the price received by the average fisherman for his catch was less than the amount he paid for his bait: cod prices ranged from one cent to 1½ cents per pound; bait cost two cents a pound. Steam trawlers flood the markets, say the fishermen, forcing schooner men and inshore fishermen to sacrifice catches.

#### Ultra Vires

IN A judgment written by Lord Maugham, the Lord Chancellor, the Privy Council wrote "Finds" to Alberta's constitutional appeals involving bank taxation, credit regulation and press control. Of the three

submissions, only the bank taxation appeal was heard by the judicial committee. Their lordships declined to hear arguments on the other two, declaring they were inoperative and of no practical interest. The bank bill provided for an annual levy of one-half of one per cent on the paid-up capital of the chartered banks, plus a tax of one per cent on the reserve fund of undivided profits. The tax would be on the whole capital of the bank whether in Alberta or not. The credit bill would have licensed credit institutions and placed them under the control of the social credit board. The press bill would have forced Alberta newspapers to publish corrective or amplifying statements on government policies.

#### Outcasts

CLAIMING that the pressure on the immigration service to admit central European refugees of the professional class was the greatest in the past 35 years, the Department of Immigration revealed that scores upon scores of these distressed peoples, particularly Jewish doctors, are seeking entry into Canada. Almost without exception their applications were refused. Reason: Young men and women of Canada who have spent many years preparing to become doctors would find their hope of finding a field of service in Canada jeopardized if immigration barriers were indiscriminately lowered to a flood of European doctors. According to regulations now in effect, none of the distressed medics can be admitted to this Dominion other than by naming them in a special Order-in-Council.

#### Appointed

TO THE post of Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, Mr. Justice W. F. A. Turgeon of the Saskatchewan Appeal Court, to succeed Sir Frederick Haultain.

As Director of the chemical research laboratory, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, London, Eng-

land, Dr. George Whitby, who, for the past 9 years has been Director of the chemistry division, National Research Council, Ottawa.

#### Elected

C. H. Tade, Social Credit, to the Alberta Legislative Assembly for the Athabasca provincial constituency. His opponent, C. J. R. Whitley, lost by a narrow margin the contest for the seat formerly held by the late C. C. Ross, Minister of Lands and Mines.

#### Obituaries

BRAY, J. Allan, Montreal, alderman and former Conservative M.L.A. Coaker, Sir William, in Boston, for-

mer Newfoundland Cabinet Minister and Commissioner of Marine and Fisheries (67). Daniel, Sir John, Toronto, prominent business man and industrialist (68). Esdaile, C. B. M., Montreal, former President of Corn Exchange, Treasurer of Board of Trade (71). Evans, T. A., Montreal, insurance broker (60). Kerr, Dr. W. J., former Dean of Dentistry at the University of Bishop's College, prominent Mason (74). MacLean, Mrs. A. T., Vancouver, wife of Col. A. T. MacLean (42). Scott, Walter, Elphinstone, Man., pioneer, veteran of the Northwest Rebellion (76). Thompson, John H., Montreal, chief engineer Canadian Marconi Company (55). White, J. T., Toronto, former deputy Treasurer of Ontario, authority on taxing legislation (66).

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# THE NATION

## Czechs May Crash Our Gates

BY R. W. BALDWIN

DISCRETION may be the better part of valor but it has an unpleasant way of making the user feel like a bit of a heel, particularly when as a result he gets off scot free while someone else pays. And it applies a certain balm to that heelish feeling if he finds he can play good Samaritan after the danger is past.

Perhaps that is why Hon. T. A. Crerar whistled while he worked last week. Perhaps that was why his drives were a little stronger and his puts a little straighter when he spent his last Ottawa afternoon on the golf course before rushing off to the aid of a reportedly much threatened Liberal cause in the Brandon by-election.

Mr. Crerar is Minister of Mines and Resources and, up to the present very incidentally, of Immigration. But last week's work was concerned almost exclusively with immigration—immigration on quite an extensive scale of Czechoslovakian refugees who may come empty-handed, seeking homes in a democratic country.

If there is anyone who says Mr. Crerar might have been better engaged let him think back a few weeks to Tuesday, September 27, when the Czechs were standing by their guns; when France was going to fight if the Czechs fought; when Britain was going to fight; when Canada was going to fight; when the whole world was rushing madly, crazily into—Well, anyway, we came out scot free, feeling very happy and perhaps a little shame-faced.

IF EVERY Czech refugee that came into Canada went immediately on relief and stayed there it might be a cheap price to pay for this breathing spell before the next war crisis. But nothing is less likely. The Czech emigration movement, in its initial stages, gives promise of being a well-ordered selective scheme which in the long run at least is likely to benefit the benefactor.

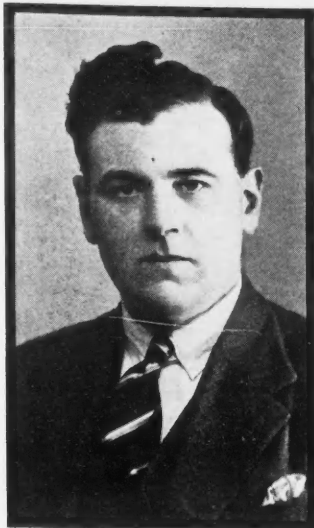
Once this selection is made the Canadian Government stands ready to extend a warm welcome to its quota of immigrants. Officially Canada will not remove one bar of her eight-year-old immigration gate. Actually no unnecessary restriction is likely to stand in the way of these refugees.

At the moment of writing the plan is still shrouded in departmental secrecy though some announcement is expected in the near future. It seems logical however that Canada as an agricultural country will be asked to provide for a part of the farm population. Bohemia boasts agricultural communities second to none in Europe—peasants who have learned to live comfortably on ten or fifteen acres of land. They are said to be thrifty, intelligent and literate, and given time to adjust themselves might be able to hold their own with their new Canadian neighbors.

It is believed that a good many of these people might be absorbed in already settled areas where schools, churches and community life could speed the assimilation process.

But the émigré movement to Canada may not be confined exclusively to farmers, and if this is the case the government is likely to move with caution as well as sympathy. Often in the past Canada's experience with central European immigration has been anything but a happy one. It may be a good omen, however, that the Czech refugee is not being forced out by economic but political conditions. It is not a survival of the fittest but the Naziist.

THE refugee plan is reviving long-lagging interest in the wider question of expanding Canada's population. Post-war immigration to Canada was hardly getting into its stride when it became the first victim of world depression. The Government of 1930 took the wise and ob-



WORKS FOR PEACE. F. E. Figgures, Secretary-General-elect of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, who is spending some time in Canada to address League of Nations Societies across the country. The League is making a renewed effort to revive interest in the cause of collective security.

vious step of closing the gates. British immigrants were "not encouraged" to the extent of being definitely discouraged. Continental Europeans were restricted to experienced farmers who had enough capital behind them to make their self-support as certain as glutted wheat markets and drought would allow.

Even with the first signs of returning prosperity this gate has been kept carefully locked and guarded. In 1929, 48,558 immigrants entered this country from Great Britain and 79,571 from continental Europe. In 1936, 5,141 Britons were admitted and 6,333 Europeans.

There is no special significance, aside from general economic conditions, in the fact that C.N.R. deficits from 1931 to 1936 follow inversely almost the same trend as the immigration figures. But it is the sort of thought that is crystallizing in official minds at Ottawa. Solution of the railway problem by way of immigration is an enticing, if remote, possibility.

At any rate the Canadian Government knows that sooner or later it must face the question of what new population the Dominion wants and of what kind. The time element is the first rub. If the move is made too soon it might glut already overstocked labor markets, both agricultural and industrial. If it is too late Canada may lose the chance to pick and choose as well as suffering unnecessarily from undernourishment in population.

There are still a good many empty acres in Canada which might be productive if there were any certainty that their produce could be sold at prices reasonable enough to assure the immigrant farmer of a living. But that certainty is still in the future and depends on expansion of the domestic as well as the export market.

THE industrial side of the immediate picture is even less promising. Co-operative effort by government and private enterprise has managed to absorb a fair proportion of Canada's unemployed but the task is still far from complete.

But there is another possibility which is not being ignored. Industrial Canada has cheap power resources, transportation facilities, ever available capital in excess of present

requirements. Europe has skilled workmen engaged in lines of manufacture virtually unknown on this continent. It doesn't need higher mathematics to work out a possible result to this equation. Fantastic as it may seem to transport an industry from one side of the world to the other, there is at least a germ of common sense behind the idea. Canada has a potential luxury market at her doors. If new industries of this type could be established, Americans might easily be persuaded to buy from the nearest source of supply.

THE idea at least emphasizes the need for selection in whatever immigration scheme might be evolved by a Dominion Government. Not long ago the Dominion Bureau of Statistics published the results of a skilful dissection of Canada's population based on the 1931 census. Among some three hundred pages of facts that the operation disclosed were these:

Austrians, Germans and Dutch as groups are among the most agricultural people in Canada.

Among central Europeans, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians and Yugoslavs are predominantly unskilled labor and head for urban centres when they immigrate.

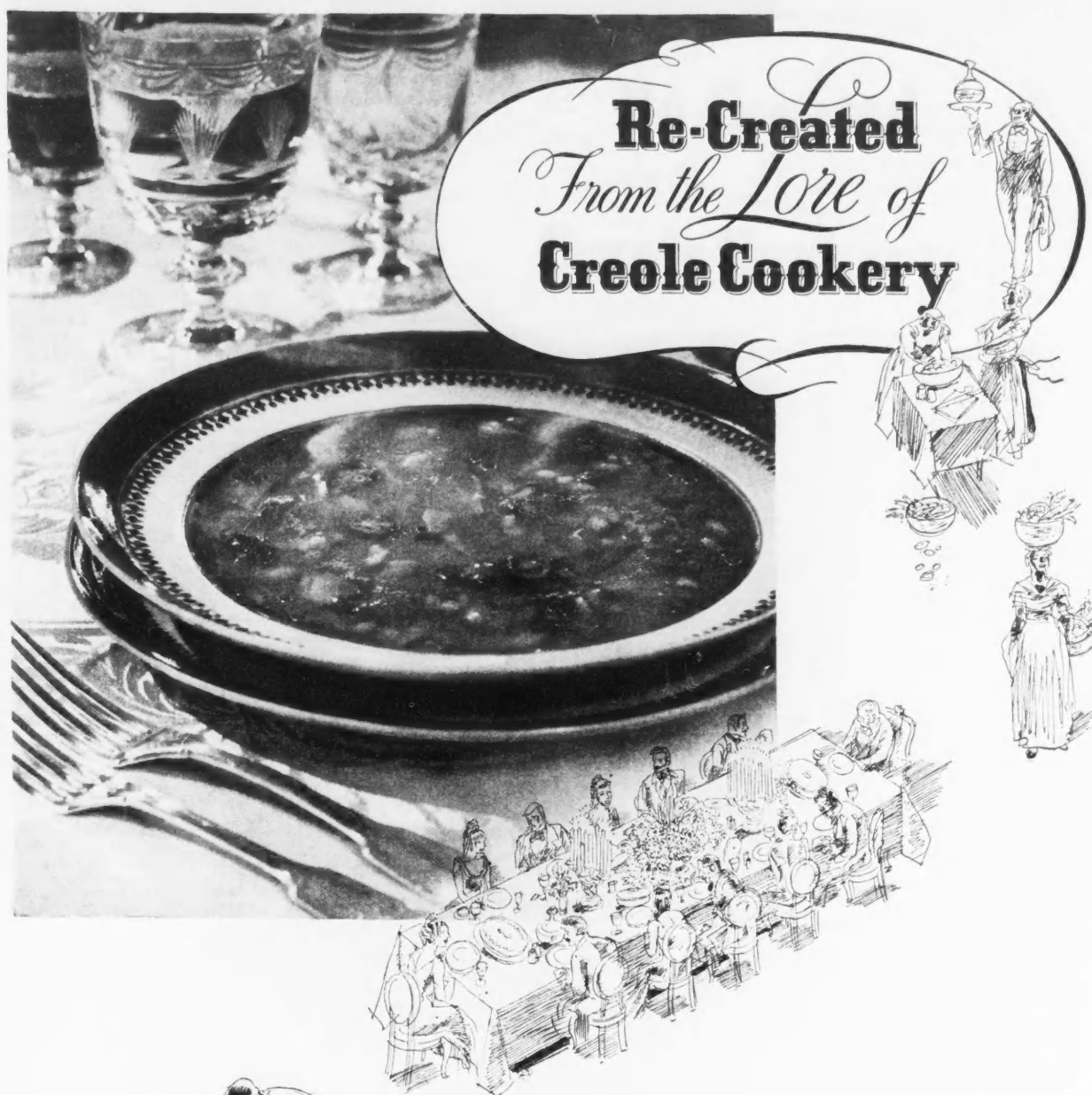
Eastern European races, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian and Roumanian have taken to the land in large numbers. Their average is small in manufacturing, building and construction and negligible in trade.

The English in Canada engage in agriculture much less than Irish and Scots. They prefer manufacturing and predominate in the wood products, pulp and paper and metal industries.

Scotsmen, as might be expected, make the best showing of any specific racial group in the mining industry.

During 1931 European races as a whole lost twice as much time through unemployment as Anglo-Saxons. Unemployment among Dutch, Japanese and Hebrew groups was less than among Anglo-Saxon and French. English, Irish and Scottish groups however had the smallest proportion of jobless casualties.

A table of literacy confined to foreign-born population shows Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, Icelanders and Dutch heading the list in that order. Belgian and German groups stand sixth and seventh. Czechs and Slovaks are eleventh, well above Italian, Austrian, Bulgarian or Roumanian groups. Russians, Syrians and Ukrainians are the most illiterate.



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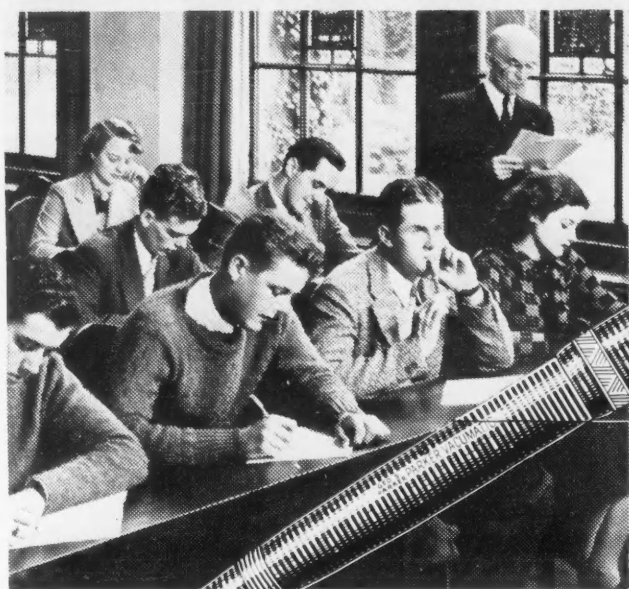
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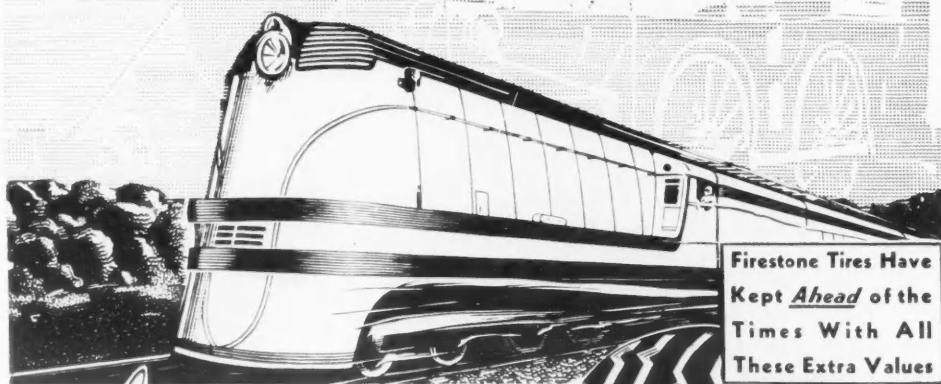
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## Tories' Physician

BY L. L. L. GOLDEN

WITH the marked exception of Neville Chamberlain, few of the national figures in English public life were trained in municipal affairs. In Canada a great number of public men had their first election trials in the municipal sphere. Dr. John Morrow Robb, the newly-appointed organizer for the National Conservative Party, in keeping with the theory that one learns from the ground up, served an apprenticeship of 23 years in municipal politics.

During that time and later in the provincial field, Dr. Robb learned and re-learned what public opinion was, what people thought, how they could be influenced. But during the period of his municipal experience he had the luck that very few men have who stand for public office; he was elected by acclamation for the entire 23 years. Twenty-one of those years he spent as a school trustee, the other two as mayor of the town of Blind River, in the riding of Algoma.

DR. ROBB chose to practise his profession of medicine a long way from Downie Township in Perth County, Ont., where he was born 62 years ago. Nor had he any intention of taking part in public affairs when he completed his primary and secondary education in Stratford and began to teach school in Middlesex county. It was after three years of teaching public school in that district that he entered the course in Medicine at the University of Toronto, to start his training for the profession he still prefers to that of politics.

Today the revival of the Conservative Party in the federal field lies in the hands of two medical practitioners who met for the first time as undergraduates. Dr. Robb graduating in 1903, one year ahead of Dr. Manion, the federal leader. They knew each other but slightly as students. Both practised in the North Country of their Province. Their paths crossed frequently until they are now the ones upon whom the responsibility of rebuilding their party lies.

Next to the leader of a political party the success or failure of a party lies, in large part, with the organizer. Dr. Robb as the Dominion organizer has an opportunity now which will make him one of the most influential men in Canadian public affairs or the person upon whom all the bitterness of defeated candidates will rest. Dr. Robb knew that when he undertook the post at the urging of his leader. Now after several months of careful survey and laying of plans he feels certain that not only is the Conservative Party not going to disappear but that it will be returned to power in the next election.

THE quiet spoken, grey-haired organizer says that that feeling is not due to wishful thinking on his part but is the result of his survey of political conditions in Canada and his confidence in the organization he is in the process of building. "The Conservative Party has made too great a contribution to the upbuilding of this country to disappear. Not only will that not happen but I assure you that I honestly believe as a result of what I have learned and seen in the past several months that we shall form the next Government in Canada. Please don't think I am being overly optimistic. It will need work and co-operation by everyone in the party. I have been assured of both."

While Dr. Robb is a new figure in federal politics he has been a careful student of Dominion affairs since he first entered the Ontario legislature in 1915. This third-generation Canadian, who finds his greatest relaxation in farming, has had a varied experience that will be very useful to him in his present post. The experiences of all medical men who have practised in the North Country in the early days have given him an insight into the lives of his community that few people can equal, for the community of Blind River is a representative Canadian one.

To understand thoroughly the feelings and hopes of French-Canadians as well as English-speaking Canadians is an essential for one who expects to win elections in Canada. Blind River practice gave him just that understanding. More than 60 per cent of the residents of Blind River are French-Canadian; there is a sprinkling of people of Central European descent; there are all the factors that enforce a Canada-wide view. The very fact that districts which he represented in the provincial legislature are so varied in racial and religious backgrounds has prevented him from looking at Canada through parochial spectacles.

TODAY Dr. Robb does not know why he entered politics. Of Conservative family, interested in the



KENT HARRISON, M.D., F.R.C.S., University of Toronto graduate, now of London, England, who was recently awarded the Leverhulme Scholarship in Surgical Research by the Royal College of Surgeons.



DR. J. M. ROBB

Conservative party, he hesitated to take the plunge into provincial politics when the opportunity was offered. He asked no one to support him at the first convention in 1915 for the Conservative nomination for the riding of Algoma. In fact he almost didn't attend the convention. Even when he arrived at the station to get his train he was on the verge of turning back. If he hadn't gone to that convention he would never have entered public life at all, he believes. His medical practice was large and he was happy with the work at hand. But after he got that nomination so great was his popularity that he was elected by acclamation in his first effort to enter the legislature.

His municipal luck didn't hold good in the wider sphere. He had his ups and downs. In 1919, his second provincial election, he was defeated by 11 votes and then but three years later, in 1926, he was elected with a majority of 1,300 votes which majority he increased to 2,400 in 1929, the year of the great Ferguson victory.

If by that time Dr. Robb needed any lessons in the fickleness of voters he got it in the 1934 campaign, when the district of Manitoulin was merged with that of his riding. He lost that one by 3,700. In October of 1937 he tried a comeback and cut that huge adverse majority down to 576, losing by exactly 600 in the Manitoulin district where he was least known.

MANY honors have come Dr. Robb's way. One of them was his appointment to the post of Minister of Health in 1930. One of his sorrows today is that during that depression period from 1930 to 1934 when the Government of which he was a member resigned, his plans for greater health services for the Province had to be curtailed rather than augmented due to lack of funds. If he regrets any particular thing, he says, it is that he was unable to carry out his plans for the almost complete eradication of tuberculosis in the Province. As it was, during his regime as Minister of Health there was a great decrease in the death rate due to tuberculosis, for which he feels his Department was at least in some part responsible.

Unlike many members of the medical profession he has no difficulty in making public speeches. He likes to watch the audience reaction, feeling his way along as he speaks, hoping for interruptions which make matters much more interesting for his audience and himself. He has always been one of his joys. A quiet speaker who prefers the conversational type of speech to the flamboyant, oratorical kind, he impresses his hearers by the simplicity of his style. It was the same when he sat in the Legislature. There he was known as an able member and a capable administrator but far from the stirrer of great audiences or the fire-eater.

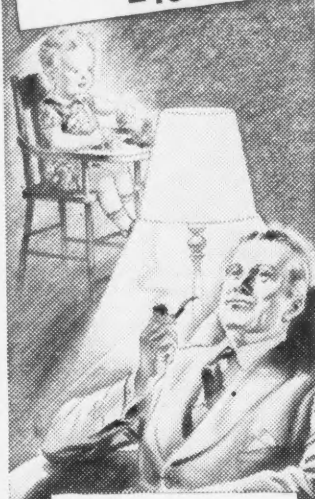
Dr. Robb likes to refer to the fact that his grandfather cleared his own farm; that his father pioneered his; that he himself carved out more than 100 acres of farm land at Blind River. He loves the land. A holiday on the farm renews him more than anything else. It is probably for that reason that he has always been so concerned with legislation affecting the farm. He was born on his parents' farm and the farm has always had second place in his interests, his medical practice coming first and politics third.

SIXTEEN years ago Dr. Robb first built and equipped his own hospital in Blind River. He continually improved it until it had a capacity of 28 beds. It was a useful hospital, the only one in Blind River, the next closest one being 40 miles away. But when he became Minister of Health he turned it over to the Red Cross to be run by them and it is still under their control.

Dr. Robb plays golf when he gets the opportunity. He is a member of the Blind River Golf and Country Club, the Rosedale Golf Club and of course he is a member of long standing of the Albany Club. A former Presbyterian, he is now a member of the United Church. He is married and has two sons.

Winning party organizers are usually honored. The winning Conservative organizer in 1930 was appointed to the Senate. The winning Liberal party chairman in the 1935 election became Canada's High Commissioner to London and the national secretary had a thankful party give him a seat in the Senate. Dr. Robb has made no deal for his reward. He has been promised nothing. He has asked and will ask for nothing. He didn't want the post. All this calm, thoughtful man wants to do when the election is over, about a year hence, is to go back to his farm, look after more patients do some more reading and answer a few more night calls, "but not too many."

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# No, You Don't Live Here

BY A. J. ELLIOTT

FOR nearly a decade now, Canadian statesmen have been combatting the Transient Unemployed problem. The policy in force at present is to refuse such men assistance anywhere except in the municipality where they can prove residence. With this and in view, the federal government provides grants-in-aid to the provinces, which in turn make contributions to the municipalities. There only the man may, on application and after producing proof of residence, receive assistance. It was hoped that this would control the problem. But the residence requirements of our various municipalities have become a Gordian knot of tangled and conflicting regulations that are growing steadily more involved. Which is unfortunate, because unless the bewildered man can prove his residence in a municipality, the priests and the Levites of federal and provincial governments pass him by, and he can starve in a ditch unless some private Samaritan takes pity on his condition.

THE following statement was made recently in Vancouver by the Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers: "Our policies should not encourage transiency—if possible they should discourage it, and they should control it to an extent where no single province will receive more than its proportion of the movement in search of relief."

As the movement is not primarily in search of relief but in search of WORK, the Minister of Labor's speech was, no doubt, misquoted. But the only merit that can be claimed for the policy that he outlined is its antiquity. It was promulgated in England in the time of Elizabeth to restrain "sturdy beggars" from wandering beyond the confines of their own parish. Perhaps it was successful then, perhaps not; the opinions of historians differ. In any case, it doesn't work in Canada today. And the reason for its failure is that although it is the same old solution, it is being applied to a new and entirely different problem.

IN THE first place, Canadians are not the same people as the inhabitants of Elizabethan England. Our English blood is mixed with that of other nationalities. Some of us have no English blood at all. But we Canadians are all descended from pioneers whose initiative urged them to look elsewhere for opportunity when they grew dissatisfied with that offered them at home. If there is such a thing as a national thought pattern, that inherited tendency to wander is woven inextricably into ours. Then too, time has marched on since the days of Good Queen Bess. Innovations in transportation, communication and living conditions generally have destroyed the isolation and self-sufficiency of communities, drawing them closer together and making them more interdependent; until today, the economic consequences of any calamity (a crop failure or a labor disturbance, for instance) are quickly and keenly felt far beyond the confines of the area in which the calamity occurred. But the outstanding difference between our problem and the one this policy was designed to control is that whereas four centuries ago in Tudor England an unemployed wanderer was an anomaly when the life of the working people centered around their own village market cross, today in Canada a huge mobile labor group is essential to the varied and scattered industries on which the nation's wealth is based.

AGRICULTURE, with its demands at harvest time; lumbering, that flourishes in the winter; navigation, with its subsidiary of warehouse and wharf employment all along the Great Lakes and at the seaports of Montreal and Quebec; the automobile industry, with its annual season of furious activity followed by months of inertia; mining; and that great and growing industry the tourist trade, absorbing an army of men in all kinds of service jobs for a few months only, each year. These are some of our industries that depend on a large, floating labor group for their life. Moreover, all of these industries are seasonal, and none of them pay their laborers enough during the busy season to tide those laborers over the slack season that invariably follows. When a depress-

The "Residence" requirements of the various Canadian municipalities are all different, but are all designed to keep off the municipal relief rolls as many as possible of the Transient Unemployed.

The Provinces and the Dominion will do nothing for them. Many of them are "transient" because they are looking for work. What is to be done about them? Are they to starve?

The author of this article is the Superintendent of the Toronto Men's Hostel, with a long experience in social work both in the United States and Canada. He was educated at Queen's University.

ion curtails the activities of all these industries, a plethora of unemployed laborers with no permanent abode results.

Under normal conditions, the busy seasons of many of our industries are not simultaneous, and an able-bodied man can find a place for himself in any of them—if he is on the spot when a place is vacant. But they are not concentrated in any one area, and it is difficult for a man, whose earning capacity allows him little opportunity for building up a reserve, to support himself any length of time between jobs, let alone to travel indefinitely in search of one. His relatives and friends, being in the same straitened circumstances, are unable to help him. Few if any of these men are shrewd enough to investigate the residence requirements of the various municipalities they intend to visit, and to plan their wanderings accordingly. The result is, that if for any reason such a man falls by the wayside, he is down.

IT WOULD be interesting to know how many of them have fallen by the wayside and been absorbed at last into that ghost army, the Transient Unemployed. Nobody knows how many battalions of them wander hopeless, helpless, back and forth across the Dominion. There may be a great many less than I think there are. On the other hand, there may be a great many more than you think there are. Private agencies interested in the problem can only estimate the total number; but their estimate is that there are between fifty and one hundred thousand able-bodied transients in Canada today, and that the majority of that number are men in their twenties. Some indication of their number is gained from the fact that one hundred and thirty-two were killed and two hundred and twenty-seven were injured on Canadian railroads last year.

Although they toil not, while spinning back and forth across the face of the country in freight trains, or in your motor-car when you pick up a hitch-hiker, they manage to exist. And as they do not exist at their own expense, they must exist at yours. Because the cost of their keep isn't obvious, being buried in panhandling, depredations of various kinds, insurance and freight rates, hospitalization costs, the expense of extra police and the upkeep of penal institutions, etc., that doesn't mean that it isn't expensive. Waste is always expensive. And the most regrettable part of the whole business is that we are wantonly squandering a great part of the most valuable of the nation's resources, its able-bodied manpower.

THE problem, far from being insoluble, has a relatively simple answer; but in order to implement it, our whole approach to the problem must be changed. If we are to succeed, our theory must be changed from the opinion that the federal government is attempting to control a national liability, to the conviction that we are actively engaged in conserving a national asset. Once that is accomplished, the rest is easy. The answer is nothing more nor less than honest work for honest wages.

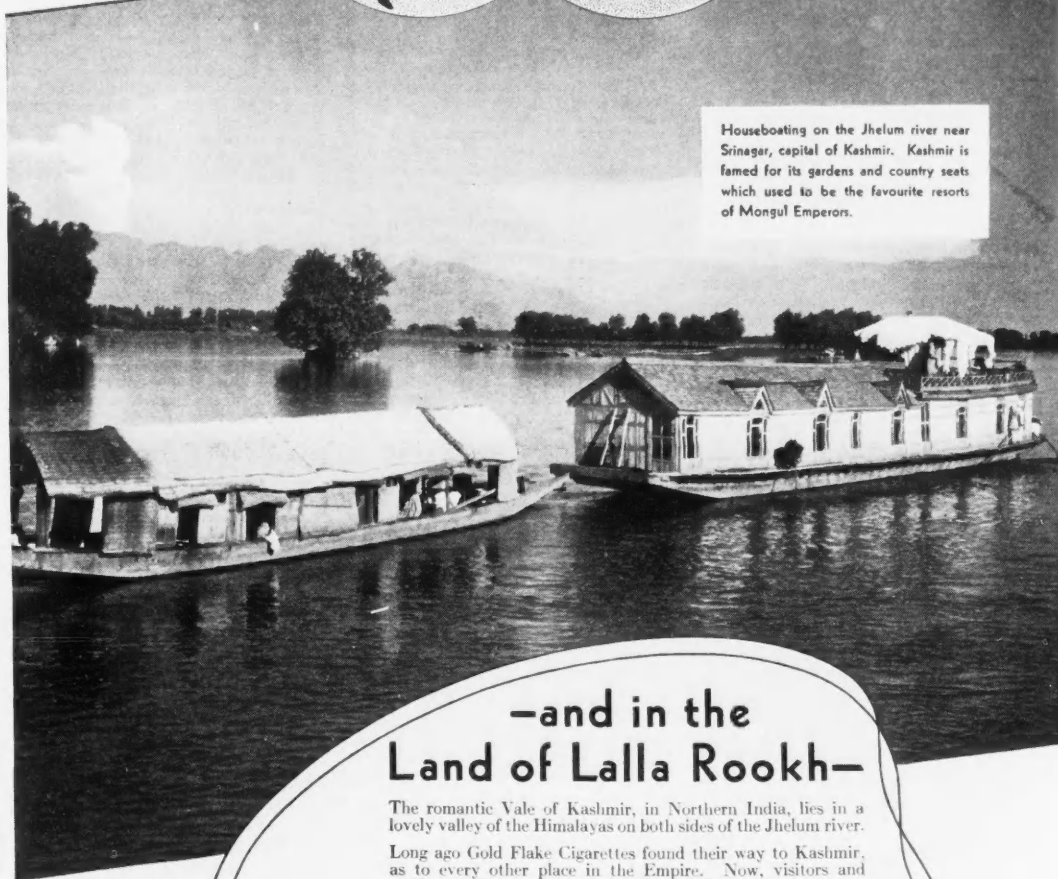
There are any number of projects that could be instituted in Canada from which the nation as a whole would benefit as well as its unemployed. That is, work projects requiring a maximum of unskilled labor. Grandiose schemes such as the construction of huge public buildings or superhighways demand large numbers of skilled artisans and trained engineers. The country has not a sufficient number of these to fulfil its normal requirements; and the result is merely to put a premium on the services of such workers. But the little jobs, such as changing level

crossings to grade crossings, providing passable country roads, eliminating the hazards of pedestrians on highways by constructing footpaths; these, as well as such big jobs as reforestation for instance, require a minimum of skilled workmen and a maximum of laborers. From all of them, the general public would derive as much benefit in the long run as the unemployed transients who would be directly assisted thereby.

THE minimum wage in return for such work should be in the neighborhood of thirty dollars a month and keep. Approximately five dollars of this should be allowed the man, and the remainder should be sent home to his dependents or next of kin. These transients are not completely unattached. Biology being what biology is, they were not found under a cabbage leaf, or dropped on the highway by a transient stork, but have fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters; even in many cases, wives and children. In fact, *micro-bile dictu*, they are just the same as the rest of us. This being true, it is also true that they are not on the road from choice and their families would help them if they could afford to. Being close to, or actually on, relief in the municipality that was the transient's home town before he lost his residence, they cannot. They can only worry in impotence. The difference in the family's morale, and the far-reaching effects of such a difference, if their income was the earned wages of one of their number, instead of relief, can be surmised.

AS WELL as the chance to conserve its manpower and lighten the burden of relief that now falls so onerously on municipal taxpayers, not to mention the restoration of morale and self-respect to innumerable borderline and relief-receiving families, the nation has still another opportunity to benefit from this policy of work for wages. And that is the opportunity to provide educational facilities to a group of its citizens who would benefit from such a program and who would eagerly avail themselves of it. If the opportunity to make a definite program of adult education an integral part of the project is overlooked, the men's leisure time will perforce be frittered away in trivial distractions, and the whole plan will lose a great deal of its effectiveness. Our last terrible labor camp experiment will not have been a total failure, if we can profit from some of its expensive mistakes.

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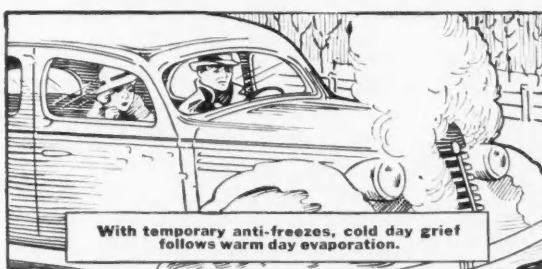
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These camps should be comfortable and attractive, in order that a maximum of efficiency may be assured, and their personnel and program should be rigidly supervised. Above all, a man must not be allowed to remain indefinitely in any of these camps. He should be registered with a government employment bureau

which would see to it that when work within his capability appeared he would be notified. If the present system of employment bureaus cannot accomplish this, well—the present system of Employment Bureaus was not established under the laws of the Medes and Persians. There is the answer, a relatively

simple policy that will not only control but solve a pressing national problem. Although this answer seems expensive, it is in reality far less expensive than our present policy whose total cost in wasted lives, wasted resources, depredations and unnecessary human suffering can never be known.



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# Refugees: The Human Aspect

BY GWETHALYN GRAHAM

THERE can be very few literate Canadians today who do not realize that it is the intention of the German government to wipe out the Jews of Germany and Austria if the rest of the world does not come to their rescue. Yet because the average human being's capacity to feel what he reads about but has not seen is very limited, we appear to be largely unaware of the urgent and desperate need of the refugees.

At this moment there are thousands upon thousands of men, women and children who are being herded like cattle from frontier to frontier. There is no place for them to go. You may be sure that if there were they would not be sitting on benches in Hyde Park and the Tuileries, or sleeping in Victoria station and the Gare du Nord, or waiting for hours each day in the rooms of charitable organizations, on platforms and docks, in foreign consulates, or at the Home Office. You see them everywhere in London and Paris, the mother and father sitting straight, looking at nothing, while the children try to sleep with their heads in their parents' laps. Not very long ago the pattern of these people's lives was very like your own; they had roots like yours in their community, and thought of themselves as an integral part of that larger community, the German state. They believed they were Germans. As one of them said to me in London two months ago, "I don't suppose we remembered our Jewish blood much oftener than you think of your Scottish blood. We thought we were German, as you consider yourself Canadian."

EQUIPPED with only newspaper and magazine-gained knowledge, I was totally unprepared for the chaos, the suffering, and the incredible muddle created by the daily arrival of hundreds of refugees in London. Forty thousand had already landed by the first of May; they seemed to be everywhere. You could spot them at social affairs, or in the street, by what we called the "refugee look." Rich or poor, they all had that blankness of expression which is a characteristic of people with no home, no money, no goal and nothing to work for... only a day-to-day existence made possible by English charity. All this has come about through no fault of theirs.

I have never seen such courage. There was one woman who had just come from Vienna to London, via Paris, with her two daughters, whom I met at the house of a mutual friend. She was tall, thin, vivacious and very witty. Her description of their flight from Vienna to Paris was actually

## HOMESICKNESS

OCTOBER comes again, and oh! It's now I miss the hazy glow Of Autumn days, the lazy blow Of wind with wood-smoke sweet.

And comes to me the world across The warm faint waft of Chili Sauce, The heady smell of Chili Sauce— Along a village street.

Richmond Hill, Ont. LOLA JONES

funny. Eleven times between Vienna and the Swiss border what few possessions they had were searched, thrown on the floor and trampled upon. Three times they were forced to take off all their clothes for inspection by a Nazi policewoman. When at last they got to Paris, they spent three weeks sitting and waiting in various government offices, hoping to obtain French passports. "Without a passport," she remarked, stirring her tea, "you are next door to non-existent. You can neither remain in a country nor leave it."

She began to ask questions about Canada. What were the people like, the climate, the countryside? Though one of her daughters was an industrial designer, the other an architect, she explained eagerly that of course they would do anything, anything at all. She herself was a very good cook, and they thought if the worst came to the worst, they could all do domestic work. When my hostess protested, she said calmly, "This is July, 1938. We have had time to adjust ourselves during the past five years. Ever since Hitler came into power in Germany, we knew it was going to happen."

THEY had only a little money. When she asked direct questions about Canadian regulations, I had not the courage to say, "There's no hope for you in my country," but made some confused statement about the High Commissioner's office. She realized then that they had been wrong in thinking there was one nation which would not fail them. With that same

GWETHALYN GRAHAM, the author of this article, is a Toronto girl who has spent much time recently in Switzerland and elsewhere in Europe in close contact with victims of the Refugee Problem which she here describes, and has written a very poignant novel, "Swiss Sonata," describing the results of the current racial animosities as shown in an international girls' school in an Alpine city. A second article will appear shortly.

gallantry which I had encountered over and over again, she said, "Of course these are difficult times for everyone. There must be some place for us. We keep saying that to each other... there must be some place for us. We can't stay much longer in England because we have to get work. The Home Office is giving as many permits as possible, but there are so many refugees here."

She mentioned her husband once or twice but when I asked something about him, she said in a flat voice, "He's dead," and went on to talk of something else. My hostess explained next day that he had been beaten to

death in a Nazi jail, two days before that flight from Vienna to Paris.

The last I heard of her and her two daughters, they had set out for Belgium on a four weeks' visa.

I REMEMBER an afternoon early in May when I was invited to the flat of some friends for cocktails. Besides the Scottish husband, Viennese Jewish wife, and her brother, there was one young Englishman named Peter, and myself. In the serene, civilized high-ceilinged room we talked desultorily of unimportant things until suddenly Lisa said to Peter, "I wish you'd see if you can get any information about Franz when you get back. He was arrested a month ago. We're afraid he's been murdered."

After a few brief questions and answers, our conversation continued, broken now and again by instructions from Lisa to go to such and such a Strasse and enquire at the café on the corner about a friend, or a relative. She wrote down the names of five people whom she wanted Peter to find out about. He was in a London bank, and was being sent over for a third time to try to transfer Jewish and non-Jewish capital from Vienna to Zurich by fair means or foul. To half the people whom Lisa

or her brother mentioned, he merely shook his head, and like the refugees, after a brief silence we would talk of something else. The whole scene was like a nightmare, at one time both unbearably real, and monstrously unreal. The conversation would switch without warning from painting, to torture and murder, or imprisonment without trial, then back to painting again.

AT DINNER parties and teas and cocktail parties the refugees I met used to question me about Canada until I came to dread any reference to my nationality and hoped that I would be taken for English. Up to the time of the Evian Conference, they believed that in Canada, a country liberal, democratic, tolerant, with immense unoccupied lands and a population not much larger than that of Greater New York or London, they might make another home. There, at least, no one would ever again write on their door during the night, "This Is The House Of A Jewish Pig," for their children to read when they came out to go to school in the morning.

With almost no exceptions, in the face of agony and privation beyond belief, the democratic nations represented at the Evian Conference played safe. For such overcrowded countries as England and France there was some excuse. For Canada



CABINET SHUFFLE. Lord Stanhope, who was chosen by Prime Minister Chamberlain to replace Duff Cooper as First Lord of the Admiralty, following the disagreement on Foreign Policy.

there was no excuse whatever. These refugees are asking only some land of their own and a chance to live in decency and peace; they do not want charity, nor would they permit themselves to become a burden upon us.

With the refugee problem has come our first real opportunity for

world leadership. We can continue to say, "Let George do it," but for once in our lives, George is not going to do it. There are no vast, habitable but vacant spaces where the refugees can find a home, and the London Refugee Office set up by the Evian Conference is not going to be able to create such territories. If the present course of European events leads to the world disaster which now seems inevitable, it will be as much through our fault as anyone else's. Should the already overcrowded countries be forced to take in the refugees, we will have to pay dearly for the resultant chaos and hardship in the end.

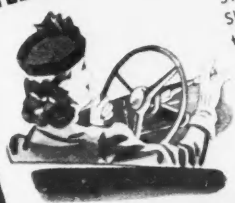
GERMANY and Italy maintain that there is something inherently inefficient in the democratic system which makes unemployment and government relief inevitable. In their eyes our refusal to aid the Jews is regarded as proof in point. We, the democracies, have been forced into a position where we have to answer for the fate of the Jews of Germany and Austria. Either our system can be made to work through extraordinary necessity, and because it is a life and death matter to countless human beings, or we are clinging at terrible expense to an economic and political structure so weak and outworn that it will bear no additional strain.

By our behavior in this crisis our national character, our ideals and our sincerity will be judged. Those principles which we represent and which are fast disappearing in many countries may well be said to stand or fall by our conduct toward the refugees.

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This proved, successful diaphragm spring design, pioneered by Chevrolet, now further improved. Gentle, soft-pedal action. Airstream ventilated for long life.

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Visit your nearest Chevrolet dealer today... see this marvellous new Chevrolet for 1939—the highest quality motor car ever offered in the entire history of low-cost motoring! These sensational new features—with even higher quality in every part and detail—make it the outstanding car for all-round satisfaction. New, substantially reduced prices make it the greatest "buy" of 1939. See the new Chevrolet... drive it... and you will know why, for greatest quality at lowest cost—"CHEVROLET'S THE CHOICE!"



ORGANIZES DEFENCE. Sir John Anderson, who has become Lord Privy Seal in the revamped Chamberlain cabinet. He has been given the supremely important task of arranging England's defence against air attack.



# My Autograph Album

BY P. W. LUCE

SOME of the world's most famous men have never heard of me. Chances are they will go down to their graves unaware that I have ever existed.

Sad though it be, candor compels me to confess that Stalin is a total stranger. The Mikado of Japan would not recognize me if I stood on my head as he passed by. Sir James Barrie, Senator Borah, Mustapha Kemal, Admiral Byrd, Father Divine, Charles Lindbergh, Mahatma Gandhi, Herbert Hoover, Douglas Fairbanks, Lester Patrick, Dean Inge: not one of these notables would bother to send me a telegram of congratulation if I won the Nobel Peace Prize or swam the English Channel backwards. They would remain aloof, disinterested. I would be just another guy to them.

Perhaps these distinguished gentlemen would feel differently towards me if they knew that I am an ardent collector of autographs, and that some day their names might find an honored place in my little hand-embossed red and blue morocco leather-bound volume with the word "Autographs" in gold script across the front cover. Perhaps, if they could be privileged to take a peep at the pages covered with names as famous as their own, they might exert themselves to make

my acquaintance, by letter if not in person.

Unless and until they do, their names can not grace my collection. I like to feel that I have something exclusive as well as inclusive.

SUCH signatures as I have gathered make of my little red and blue book something that should become a museum piece in years to come. Indeed, already it is good enough to make a connoisseur's mouth water on a dry day, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is priceless.

The usual conglomeration of scrawls so eagerly sought by the average collector holds no attraction for me. I have easily resisted any temptation to include the stars of Hollywood (single, married, or divorced) in my pages, for I am sceptical enough to believe that practically all autographs of film celebrities are written by secretaries, or secretaries' secretaries, or even secretaries' secretaries' secretaries, at the instigation of press agents.

Even if genuine, such signatures are worth only about ten cents apiece on the open market, so I am quite willing to let others boast of their Jean Harlows, Carol Lombards, Clark Gables, Charlie Chaplins, Victor MacLagens, or Gary Coopers. I

prefer to occupy myself with George Bernard Shaw, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, Rex Beach, President Blum, General Franco, Father Coghlin, Benito Mussolini and Haile Selassie, these last two, fortunately, at a respectable distance from each other.

Give me the men and women who are outstanding in the world of affairs, and my rivals can have what's left.

MANY of the signatures in my book are difficult to decipher. Some huddle together as if cramped for space. Others sprawl uncertainly from west to east. Some wriggle across the page like a kite's tail on a windy day. A few, a very few, are clear and legible.

"Irvin Cobb," broad of beam as the man himself, crowds the margin on both sides of the page. If he'd had a middle name, it would have needed two pages to take care of it.

Stephen Leacock's name gurgles and bubbles in erratic fashion, looking more like the funny writing of an economist than the serious effort of a humorist, the very reverse of the genial professor himself in real life.

Edgar Guest is supported by a short poem, well up to the usual standard of his work. It cannot be reproduced here without permission of the copy-

right owner, unfortunately.

The thin, cold, rigid signature of Eamon de Valera is strangely suggestive of the man himself.

"In all sincerity: Emmuska Orczy"—though I will not swear the Christian name is "Emmuska;" it might be "Cinwiechu" for all I can make of it now (Hungarian was one of my weak subjects at school)—is a welcome reminder of the vicarious adventures I have enjoyed with the Scarlet Pimpernel and other dare-devils created by the baroness.

The copperplate penmanship of Wilson MacDonald is perhaps not quite so artistic as usual, but there is good reason for this, as will presently appear.

Premier William Aberhart's name was written with the famous fountain pen with which he might have created money in Alberta, to the great confounding of his financial critics, if all had gone well for Social Credit before the pen ran dry.

Inscribed just after his return from the Coronation, the patriotic fervor of the Hon. R. B. Bennett is shown by the use of red, white, and blue inks. Not to be outdone in Imperialism, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King has a small Union Jack cleverly worked in the heavy strokes of the capital "M." The name of J. S. Woodsworth appears without extraneous embellishment, pure and undefiled.

IT ISN'T always easy to get the autographs of the great and near-great. Collectors have many heartbreaking failures and many bitter disappointments. They are ignored. They are rebuffed. They may even



A NEW IDEA IN SUMMER ART SCHOOLS was that adopted by the Margaret Morris Movement at Aldeburgh-on-Sea, Suffolk. An old lifeboat provided both the studio and effective posing facilities for the models.

be insulted, but they are not discouraged. They know that the harder an autograph is to get, the more it's worth having.

In that hobby, timidity pays no dividends.

Luck plays a part, of course. If one can catch the prospect alone after a full-course dinner, chances are better than if he is accosted in the company of his chief creditor

following an unsatisfactory interview with his banker. Similarly, a lady who has just been granted a divorce is usually more affable than one who has been left waiting at the church. Probably psychologists, who know everything, can easily explain the whys and wherefores of this.

A good collector never admits himself beaten. Resourcefulness, ingenuity, patience, blarney, and above all the guile of the serpent may have to be called into play, but in the end he gets his man's name in his little book. At the risk of appearing boastful I must illustrate this with the story of how I bore down on Dack Jempsey, the famous pugilist of a decade or so ago.

Dack Jempsey came into our town one wet afternoon on a late train, and learned that his scheduled fight had been cancelled for good and sufficient reason, leaving him about \$25,000 the poorer.

I was at the railway station to meet him. So were a few thousand others, including one or two hundred who had some sort of official standing.

Before his feet had touched the platform I had pushed my little red and black book at him.

"Hullo, Dack!" I shouted. "Gimme your autograph."

There was no time wasted on amenities. You've got to work fast when several hundred other autograph fiends are shoving you from behind.

"Grrrrrr!" rumbled Dack Jempsey, shaking his head and looking at me as if I were a process server.

"Here's a pen," I pressed closer. "Just sign on the dotted line . . ."

"Beat it!" he scowled, and helped me out of his way with a vigorous shove. "You . . . autograph nuts are a . . . pest."

I disagreed with him on that point, but this was no time to start an argument. He was thrashing his way through a forest of arms, scattering gilt-edged volumes hither and yon with right good will. So I contented myself with grabbing hold of his coat tails and reminding him that I was still waiting.

He didn't even turn round. He just swung his ham-like fist in my general direction, and when I woke up half an hour later in the station rest room I decided he wasn't in an obliging mood. I'd have to figure out a safer way of getting his name in my little book.

Well, I did. "Dack Jempsey," in a scrawl that would do credit to a fourth-grade boy, graces Page 29, top half. Andrew Mellon keeps him company on the lower half. When I make up my mind to bag a celebrity, he can wriggle all he likes, but I eventually get him, by hook or by crook.

IT IS a matter of personal pride that there are no commercial autographs in my collection. I could not be beguiled into sending five soap wrappers and one dollar in cash for a baseball inscribed (allegedly) by Babe Ruth, and I would scorn to elicit the signatures of the Smith Brothers (Trade and Mark) from an advertisement for cough drops. The same argument goes for Lydia Pinkham, King Gillette, Henry Ford, William Wrigley, jr., R. J. Reynolds, and scores of others who have achieved fame as international advertisers of something not genuine unless it bears a fac-simile of the signature of the founder of the firm.

Fac-similes are not good enough for me.

My album, like others of its kind, has occasional touches of originality. Mitchell Hepburn, though it starts right enough, finishes upside down. Henri Bourassa is in old English script. The bold strokes of Edward Beatty show the letters all uncoupled. Dr. Roy Allan Dafoe, for once in his life, is not making a reference to the diet of the quintuplets. One mark (X) serves for both Papa and Mama Dionne, though Papa has since learned to write his own name, after a fashion, and gathers in many an honest quarter autographing picture postcards for tourists to Callander.

Also, there are strange pagefellows in my little book. Tim Buck sprawls close to Montague Norman. John L. Lewis and William Green are side by side. Agnes Macphail fraternizes with Tommy Church. Upton Sinclair is cheek by jowl with William Randolph Hearst, while Adolph Hitler nestles more or less comfortably between Professor Einstein and Mayor La Guardia of New York.

NO WONDER my friends, who profess to look on autograph collecting as a childish pastime, nevertheless pore over my pages with awe and reverence as they see the names of the celebrities there recorded. No wonder experts acknowledge themselves baffled by my success, and connoisseurs turn green with envy when I expose my treasures.

Expose? Well, that's hardly the right word to use there, for that's the last thing I want to do. For though my little book contains more famous names than any other album of its size, it also has this further distinction.

Practically every signature is a forgery!

NEW OLDSMOBILE  
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FEATURES THE SENSATIONAL

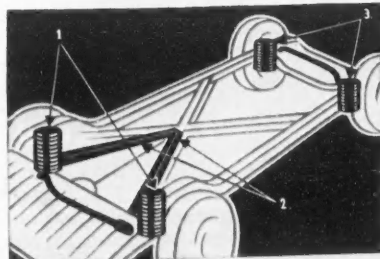
**RHYTHMIC RIDE**



Illustrated—Oldsmobile Six Sedan with trunk.

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**1. All Silent Syncro-Mesh Transmission with Hand-Shift Gear Control.**

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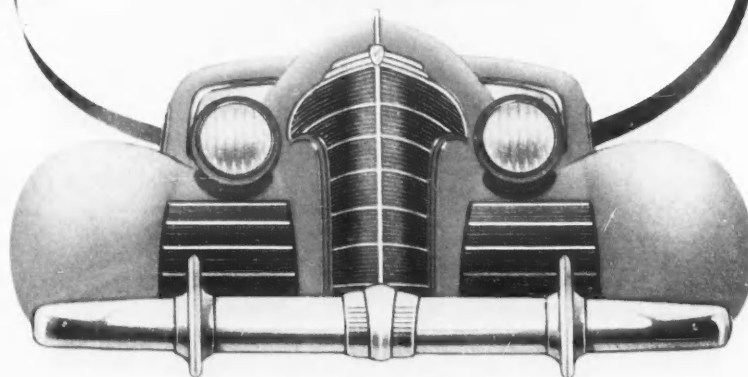
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**6. Completely Cooled Cylinders.**

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# Lessons From Welles Broadcast

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

ALL unwittingly Mr. Orson Welles and the Mercury Theatre of the Air have made one of the most fascinating and important demonstrations of all time. They have proved that a few effective voices, accompanied by sound effects, can so convince masses of people of a totally unreasonable, completely fantastic proposition as to create nation-wide panic.

They have demonstrated more potently than any argument, demonstrated beyond question of a doubt, the appalling dangers and enormous effectiveness of popular and theatrical demagoguery.

They have cast a brilliant and cruel light upon the failure of popular education.

They have shown up the incredible stupidity, lack of nerve and ignorance of thousands.

They have proved how easy it is to start a mass delusion.

They have uncovered the primeval fears lying under the thinnest surface of the so-called civilized man.

They have shown that man, when the victim of his own gullibility, turns to the government to protect him against his own errors of judgment.

The newspapers are correct in playing up this story over every other news event in the world. It is the story of the century.

And far from blaming Mr. Orson Welles, he ought to be given a Congressional medal and a national prize for having made the most amazing and important of contributions to the social sciences. For Mr. Orson Welles and his theatre have made a greater contribution to an understanding of Hitlerism, Mussolinism, Stalinism,

tirely fantastic; they were described as "straddling the Pulaski Skyway" and throughout the broadcast they were referred to as Martians, men from another planet.

A twist of the dial would have established for anybody that the national catastrophe was not being noted on any other station. A second of logic would have dispelled any terror. A notice that the broadcast came from a non-existent agency would have awakened skepticism.

A reference to the radio program would have established that the "War of the Worlds" was announced in advance.

The time element was obviously lunatic.

Listeners were told that "within two hours three million people have moved out of New York"—an obvious impossibility for the most disciplined army moving exactly as planned, and a double fallacy because, only a few minutes before, the news of the arrival of the monster had been announced.

And of course it was not even a planned hoax. Nobody was more surprised at the result than Mr. Welles. The public was told at the beginning, at the end and during the course of the drama that it was a drama.

But eyewitnesses presented themselves; the report became second

hand, third hand, fourth hand, and became more and more credible, so that nurses and doctors and National Guardsmen rushed to defense.

WHEN the truth became known the reaction was also significant. The deceived were furious and of course demanded that the state protect them, demonstrating that they were incapable of relying on their own judgment.

Again there was a complete failure of logic. For if the deceived had thought about it they would realize that the greatest organizers of mass hysterics and mass delusions today are states using the radio to excite terrors, incite hatreds, inflame masses, win mass support for policies, create idolatries, abolish reason and maintain themselves in power.

The immediate moral is apparent if the whole incident is viewed in reason: no political body must ever, under any circumstances, obtain a monopoly of radio.

The second moral is that our popular and universal education is failing to train reason and logic, even in the educated.

The third is that the popularization of science has led to gullibility and new superstitions, rather than to skepticism and the really scientific attitude of mind.

The fourth is that the power of mass suggestion is the most potent force today and that the political demagogue is more powerful than all the economic forces.

For, mind you, Mr. Welles was managing an obscure program, competing with one of the most popular entertainments on the air!

The conclusion is that the radio must not be used to create mass prejudices and mass divisions and schisms, either by private individuals or by government or its agencies, or its officials, or its opponents.

If people can be frightened out of their wits by mythical men from Mars, they can be frightened into fanaticism by the fear of Reds, or convinced that America is in the hands of sixty families, or aroused to revenge against any minority, or terrorized into subservience to leadership because of any imaginable menace.

THE technique of modern mass politics calling itself democracy is to create a fear—a fear of economic royalists, or of Reds, or of Jews, or of starvation, or of an outside enemy—and exploit that fear into obtaining subservience in return for protection.

I wrote in this column a short time ago that the new warfare was waged by propaganda, the outcome depending on which side could first frighten the other to death.



NO DOUBT ABOUT IT. David H. Baker of Ottawa, winner of a prize in Saturday Night's photograph competition records his achievement in this interesting group.

The British people were frightened into obedience to a policy a few weeks ago by a radio speech and by digging a few trenches in Hyde Park, and afterward led to hysterical jubilation over a catastrophic defeat for their democracy.

But Mr. Welles went all the politicians one better. He made the scare to end scares, the menace to end menaces, the unreason to end unreason, the perfect demonstration that the danger is not from Mars but from the theatrical demagogue.

## 13-EM POETRY

OUR recent frank and callous admission that our judgment of poetry is based to no small extent on the typographical advantages of the short metrical line has not only set our brother editors to the task of attempting to make the face of our literary standards very red but has brought to our desk many yards of narrow measure poems. Unfortunately, most of these poems, beside being rather bad poems from the strictly literary point of view, bulged in length while they contracted in width. They had merely been squeezed. Or perhaps the poets could not express their indignation about our literary standards in fewer (linear) feet. But Miss Ratz (Toronto) is an exception. She realizes that length is typographically as disadvantageous as width.

I PEN this little epitaph  
For use of my biographer:  
"She was a rotten poet but  
A wonderful typographer"

BETTY RATZ

Lee Hayden (Vancouver) has a few more (and shorter) lines, but has a valid reason for their number.

THEM 13-em.  
Have roused my phlegm.  
I pouff at 'em.  
A theorem.  
An apophthegm.  
A neat poem.  
Our choir's anthem.  
May need the em  
To limit THEM.  
Not so, poem.  
But stratagem.  
Like this, (Allem)  
Makes 13-em.  
Count 'em.

LEE HAYDEN

anti-Semitism and all the other terrors of our times than all the words about them that have been written by reasonable men. They have made the *radio* an *absurdum* of mass manias. They have thrown more light on recent events in Europe leading to the Munich pact than everything that has been said on the subject by all the journalists and commentators.

Hitler managed to scare all Europe in its knees a month ago, but he at least had an army and an air force to back up his shrieking words.

But Mr. Welles scared thousands into demoralization with nothing at all.

That historic hour on the air was an act of unconscious genius, performed by the very innocence of intelligence.

NOTHING whatever about the dramatization of the "War of the Worlds" was in the least credible, no matter at what point the hearer might have tuned in. The entire verisimilitude was in the names of a few specific places. Monsters were depicted of a type that nobody has ever seen, equipped with "rays" en-



HEADS ADVERTISERS. Glen E. Bannerman, assistant salesmanager in charge of advertising of Hudson Motors of Canada who is this year's president of the Association of Canadian Advertisers.

## 2 NEW PONTIACS AT MUCH LOWER PRICES



Radiant with NEW STYLING . . . Packed with FEATURES . . . Built for THRIFT

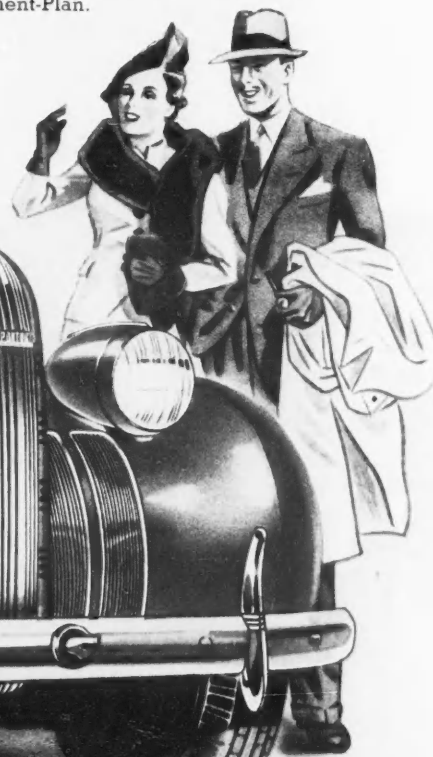
GREAT NEWS FOR 1939! Two new Pontiac Sixes at All-Time Low Prices . . . prices so startling that all Canada will sit up and listen. The Pontiac 'Arrow', and the Pontiac 'Chieftain' with New Rear Coil Springs, sweep to the fore as the *buys of the year* in the low price field.

Beautiful as the year's first blossoms . . . sparkling as an April sun . . . you'll ride with pride *as you never rode before* . . . and that goes for *comfort*, too! For these two great new cars have been engineered with an entirely new kind of ride that "puts you on velvet" wherever you go.

Settle back and relax in the rich, roomy, restful interior of newly styled All-Steel Fisher Bodies . . . Unisteel Turret Top . . . the *last word in personal protection*. There's room to spare . . . wide doors . . . level floors. Windshield area is larger than ever . . . a great safety feature "from the driver's point of view!"

Then get going . . . and you discover Pontiac for '39 is a thing of joy to handle. Handi-Gear Shift gives you an entirely new sense of *wheel control* . . . clears the front floor completely . . . makes handling twice as easy. Valve-in-Head Six-Cylinder Engines are smoother, quieter, more powerful, more responsive and genuine marvels for thrift. New, easier clutch action . . . Silent Syncro-Mesh Transmission, proved and improved . . . Perfected Hydraulic Brakes. You find yourself saying "This is *driving*!"—And you'll be buying! Convenient terms available through the General Motors Instalment-Plan.

Illustrated—Pontiac "Chieftain" Sedan with trunk.



TWO NEW SERIES

THE CHIEFTAIN

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Special Features include: Most Advanced Knee-Action, entirely re-designed . . . Completely new, Advanced Syncro-Mesh Transmission, the finest in the low price field . . . Handi-Gear Shift . . . Revolutionary Riding Ease with new rear coil springs . . . Automatic Choke.

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# Action At The Windmill, Nov. 1838

MARK TWAIN opens his story of "The Prince and the Pauper" with a quaint preface: "I will set down a tale as it was told to me by one who had it of his father, which latter had it of his father, this last having in like manner had it of his father."

This present preface is much simpler. The substance of my tale was first given to me in the middle 1880's by my paternal grandfather, who was a Dundas militiaman on active service during the action at the Windmill at Prescott in November 1838. Again and again during the next dozen years it was told me, with the gradual addition of particulars previously omitted, until the final version became a fairly complete narrative. Naturally, as time went on, this and my reading so fused together that in the main it is now difficult to say definitely to which source I owe this or that detail. But one thing is clear: Grandfather indelibly impressed upon my youthful mind a cinematographic picture of the realities of warfare—of its squalor, privations, destruction of property, and of its wounding and maiming and killing of men, things which the martial romances of the old "Boys' Own" glossed over.

THOUGH of course the affair at the Windmill was in a certain sense a trivial event, it had, nevertheless

BY W. SHERWOOD FOX

touches of genuine war about it. The rain and ice through which the Dundas militia had to make their forced march and in which they had to sleep in the open for several nights were real rain and real ice. Real were the bullets whistling from the windows of the towering mill. Real, too, were the round-shot from the guns, and, after this was exhausted, equally real was the miscellany of hardware—hinges, handles, bolts and nuts—that hurtled through the air among the besiegers. Real were the wounds of the three score wounded, and real the death of the baker's dozen who died in defending their country against an alien attack.

No small boy can be blamed for regarding a battle, thus described by a much-admired actual participant, as one of the great armed conflicts of the world.

Mid-November of this year—precisely, from the 13th to the 16th—marks the centennial of "the affair." It would seem appropriate for us in the light of present times to review briefly conditions in Upper Canada a century ago and to appraise one of the several armed conflicts which were among the closing episodes of the crisis of 1837-1838.

The agitation, started in 1817 by William Gourlay, the stirring Scot

who came to Canada in that year, spread rapidly like an infection. Doubtless he was right in his contention that the government of Canada at that time was inefficient and corrupt, but his methods were objectionable and regarded by the authorities as subversive. Had the government been sound and efficient he would probably have agitated against it anyway on principle. Apparently he was of such a breed that if left alone in the midst of the Sahara he would have started an agitation against himself. His banishment to the United States in 1819 drew others after him into exile. The infection found a happy medium for propagation in those left behind in Upper Canada as well as in those who became his companions in the United States. While apparently Gourlay himself remained inactive in exile, the two groups worked together in unison across the international boundary. Those in the States gathered about them numerous American sympathizers. The group remaining in Canada increased through additions to their number drawn to a large extent from settlers originating in the United States who were disappointed in not finding here the privileges and freedom of self-government they had enjoyed in their former home.

THE attitude and procedure of the Family Compact were the specific cause of their chief complaint. They were not so virtuous as to disapprove of the spoils of office going to the victors of an election, but they insisted that the spoils be shared. Unfortunately, the Family Compact, as they claimed, seized all the spoils. But be this as it may, they were doubtless right in their contention that Canada was devoid of a genuinely responsible government. Whether they had a clear idea of what responsible government really was, is another matter. Certainly, even William Lyon Mackenzie himself, as we now know, had very vague notions about it.

That the times were bad there is no doubt. Business dragged and the people had no vision as to what lay ahead of them politically or economically. Discouragement lay like a pall over the whole population. Unrest and disturbance marked every region from Windsor to Montreal. The statement has been made on good authority that during this period 25,000 people emigrated from Upper Canada to Michigan and adjoining States. The country has not yet entirely recovered from this withdrawal of high-grade "breeding stock."

THE Battle of the Windmill itself requires fewer lines than does the sketch of the background that ex-

plains it. While the action proper lasted for four days, it was a simple affair. In fact, its simplicity seemed to be a reflection of the simpleness of mind and understanding of those who initiated it.

The exiled Patriots and their sympathizers in the United States banded themselves together into a number of groups styled "Hunters' Lodges" and established in a number of widely separated places. The line of them reached from Michigan to New England. Apparently, the movement was started by a certain Dr. James Hunter, a refugee from Whitby. The organization was a large one. It is said to have included somewhat more than 1,100 lodges and about 80,000 members and commanded funds approximating \$300,000. Its purpose was to institute republican government in Canada. It is quite plain that most of its members sincerely believed Canadians would welcome the invasion of liberators and would themselves, both civilians and soldiers, rise in insurrection. They took a solemn irrevocable oath: "never to rest till all the tyrants of Britain cease to have any dominion or footing whatever in North America." The intention of those who were really sincere is proved by the generosity of their support: they contributed all the cash they had on hand and either sold or mortgaged their properties in order to create liquid funds. Against these serious folk may be set large numbers who were led to enlist through the bait of promised free land, a cash bonus of twenty dollars and a service payment of ten dollars a month.

THE original leader of the expedition was General John W. Birge. In the early autumn of 1838 he and his associates chose and announced the November elections in the United States as the zero hour for the invasion. Just prior to the election day members of the Lodges began assembling in various places in that region of New York State that lies along the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, chiefly Syracuse and Salina, Oswego, Sackett's Harbor and Watertown. The crucial gathering of the leaders took place at Salina, now a part of Syracuse, and was most dramatic by reason of the excitement and enthusiasm that marked it. Among these men was Colonel Nils Von Schoultz, a Pole by origin, who through a combination of accidental circumstances and deliberate deception was ultimately "pitchforked" into the actual leadership.

Behind this band of leaders gathered the ranks. They proceeded first to Oswego and thence by boat to Watertown. Here Birge delivered an oration whose fiery heat contrasted startlingly with his display of "cold feet" shortly afterward. It would seem that despite their apparently enthusiastic reception of his appeal his followers detected in it a manifest insincerity, for the next morning after the appeal their numbers dwindled to a relative handful. Going next to Clayton, opposite Kingston, Birge found in the morning of Sunday, November 11, that he had only 400 men left. As they proceeded in a steamer down the river he picked up here and there a few additions to his force. Taking two schooners in tow he transferred half of his men to them while he himself remained on the steamer and became "violently ill." All manner of opprobrious epithets were hurled at him; that they are unprintable may be inferred from a grandfather's stern refusal to quote them in the hearing of a tender juvenile. Realizing their leader was a coward 200 men deserted by cutting the tow lines on the schooners and running away with the steamer. Von Schoultz happened to be on one of the schooners in the company of those who were determined to see the affair through.

ONE is not surprised to learn that there was no agreement as to the plan of attack upon Prescott. Von Schoultz offered the best one—to assail the town from three sides—but could not win approval of it. Moreover, the fact was withheld from him that Prescott had been warned and that any assault would fail. Nevertheless, he was forced into command and to attempt a plan he knew to be unsound and even fatal.

With 170 men Von Schoultz sailed the schooner to Prescott wharf and tied up there. Somehow the cable parted and the vessel drifted down stream a mile and a half to the windmill where the force was landed. This structure, which travelers down the St. Lawrence today know as a lighthouse, is about 80 feet high and 32 feet in diameter and has six storeys. Within it and adjacent buildings and behind nearby stone walls the invaders took up their position. By this time United States officials in Ogdensburg realizing the serious offense their fellow-citizens were committing against another country began taking steps to cut the Patriots off from help of any kind. Thus in a day or two the band in and about the windmill were left to themselves. Their case was hopeless.

During Monday and Tuesday, the 12th and 13th, defenders gathered quickly. Gunboats and men came from Kingston, and from the east detachments of the Glenagarry, Dundas and Grenville militia. These drove all the invaders into the mill and shrewdly awaited the arrival of heavy guns from Kingston.

Throughout the Wednesday and the Thursday the occupants were so generous with their round shot that they exhausted their supply of it and had to fall back upon the miscellaneous hardware they found within the mill. On Friday the 16th a Canadian gunboat carrying the 83rd regiment appeared in the River and the invaders, summoned to surrender, ran up the white flag.

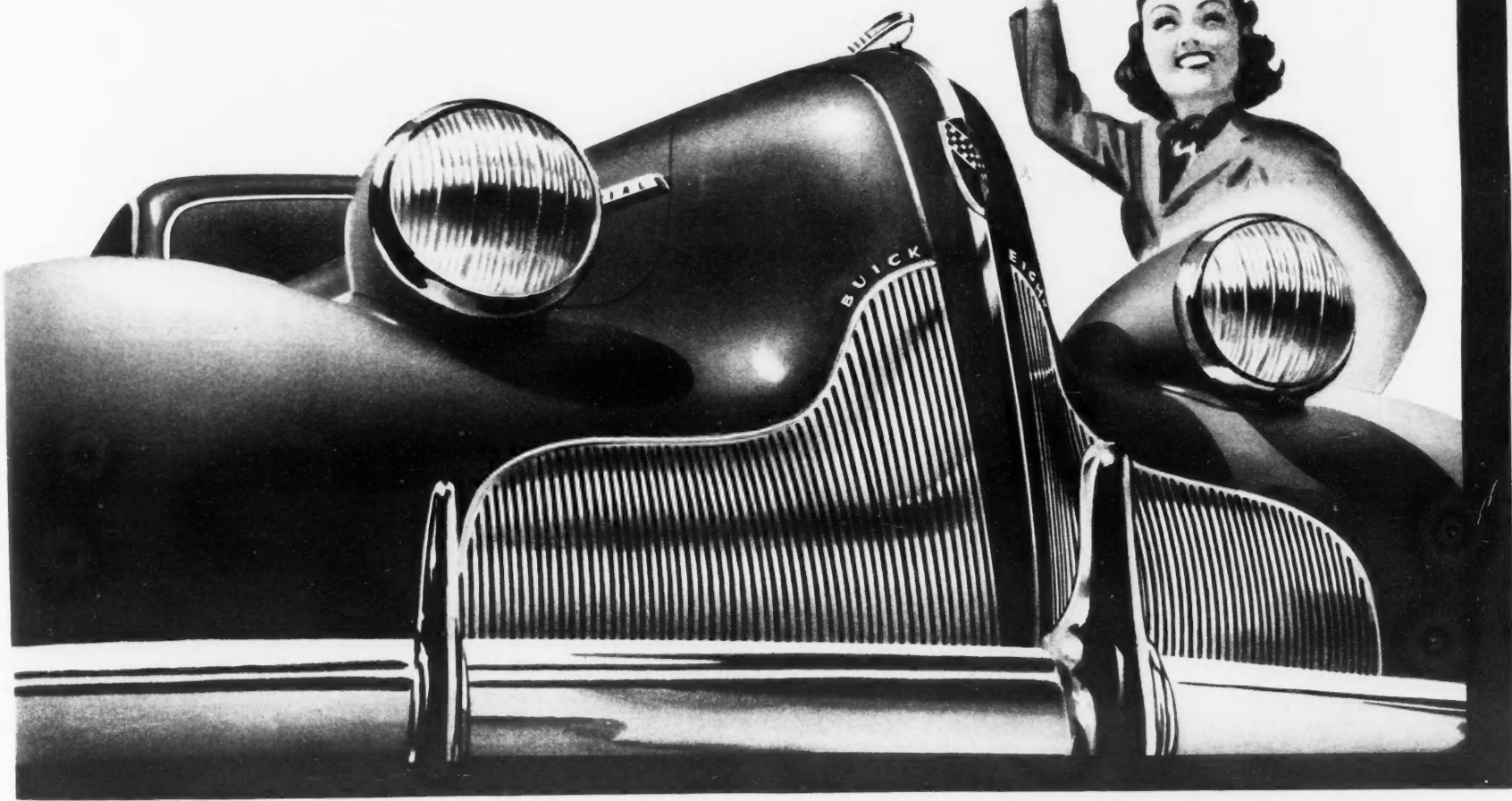
THE sequel is simple though impressive. Despite the inflated figures of the Patriot writers in the United States the Canadian official report gave the casualties as two officers and fourteen men killed and sixty wounded. The prisoners, tied to a long rope, were marched in single line to Prescott and thence conveyed by boat to Fort Henry and there tried. Several, including Von Schoultz, were executed in December and sixty sent to Van Diemen's Land. Many of the youthful participants in the rash undertaking were allowed to return to their homes in the United States. In justice to Von Schoultz, who was really a superior person, it must be stated that although he admitted having been deceived he assumed the blame for the calamitous affair and nobly died with a plea for forgiveness on his lips.

To spin out such moral as may be drawn from "the affair at the Windmill" would only obscure it. Though the action was only a small one and the actual participants on both sides few, its disastrous effects were so radiated as to overwhelm thousands of people in both countries with long-felt loss and suffering. Hervey Allen's "Action at Aquila," a tale of a very minor incident in the American Civil War, brings home the same truth: even an engagement in miniature may reveal to him who really observes the terrible horrors of large-scale warfare.

In contemplation of the causes of the Rebellion of 1837-1838 a modern democratic government may read the lesson that continued stubborn resistance to the demands of the people for intelligent, progressive modification of administration, in recognition of their just rights, will ultimately lead to open rebellion.

Lastly, the boon of responsible government which both the Canadian defenders and the exiled Patriots ultimately achieved, was bought at the price of struggle and great sacrifice. Surely this inference from their experience is clear: if we are to maintain and enlarge this privilege which they won for us, we also must be prepared to pay a price of like nature.

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# The Permanent Soldier

BY LIEUT.-COL. R. J. S. LANGFORD

TWO recent articles in SATURDAY NIGHT by Captain H. E. Howard on the subject of Canada's mistakes in the Great War must have proved intensely interesting to military and civilian readers alike. The subject matter is controversial and has already provoked counter-attacks by Mr. H. I. Hellmuth and Major J. S. McMahon in their articles, "The Citizen Soldier" and "Mistakes Will Happen."

In perusing Captain Howard's articles, I received the impression that he was not condemning any individuals, but that he was sincerely attempting to point out past and, in most cases, very obvious errors in the hope that in the next war Canada might save many lives and dollars. Briefly, his opinion is that the errors of the last war could be avoided in any future war by letting that man carry out the task who has been trained for it, and by using the machinery of war that has been tested and made ready instead of installing new and untried machinery.

Regarding Mr. Hellmuth's article, "The Citizen Soldier," I gained the impression, perhaps erroneously, that its author, far from appreciating the viewpoint of a regular army man (as he says in his introductory paragraph), was deeply incensed because, for a most refreshing change, some-

one had dared to say a word in behalf of the "regular officers" of His Majesty's Forces or, to be more specific, of the "Permanent Force" Officers of Canada.

SOME of Mr. Hellmuth's comments are just, and "regular officers" would heartily concur with him, for instance, when he says: "The regular army man has many excellent qualities, including usually all the attributes of a gentleman, which is high praise. But he also has his weaknesses, just like the ordinary citizen." And again: "I do not believe that the last war could have been won without civilian organizing power, efficiency and initiative. Without civilian railway troops, forestry companies, transportation organization, and engineering services far beyond the experience of regular army engineers, all the fighting services would have broken down in incalculable disaster."

However, there are other statements of Mr. Hellmuth's which, to put it mildly, are certainly open to argument. For instance, when he asserts that the regular army man does not speak the language of the civilian, and that his sense of humor is too often extremely special to his class or entirely lacking, I would challenge Mr. Hellmuth to mention

any Canadian Permanent Force officer of 1914 or the present day who is incapable of conversing intelligently on a variety of topics. Regarding a sense of humor, it is a priceless gift which is all too rare among both soldiers and civilians. But I venture to think that this gift is more prevalent in the Canadian Permanent Force than in any other vocation, for how could its members have carried on without it?

HOWEVER, one thing that we are sure of is that Mr. Hellmuth possesses a high sense of humor; the last two paragraphs of his article prove that—unless I am mistaken in my belief that he was pulling the legs of Permanent Force officers when he advocated a system of free tuition for able and brainy men to ensure a higher standard among commissioned officers. Yes, Mr. Hellmuth must have been fooling or, if not, is he charging that the average Permanent Force officer is below the average mental standard of Canadians in the other professions?

I thoroughly enjoyed the exquisite satire of Mr. Hellmuth's last paragraph: "The regular army man can go on learning his drill, discipline, records, ordnance, army service, medical service, sighting and firing of all arms, flying and tank work; but the



ENGLAND STILL FIGHTS her perpetual war on the North West Frontier of India. Here is the newest India General Service medal, 1936-37.

less he learns of strategy the better it will be for the civilian, the country and himself, because the first thing he will have to do in the next war is to forget all his traditional strategies just as he did in the last, and if he begins now it will be less painful to all concerned." After reading this satirical gem, somehow, one's thoughts strayed to Lawrence of Arabia who

so successfully put into practice the lessons he had learnt from many years of intensive study of the "traditional strategies"; then, we seemed to recollect that Allenby (a regular soldier) won his brilliant Palestine campaign by executing all those wretched "Principles of War" that Mr. Hellmuth would have the regular officer forget. But, of course, he was only

having his little joke. Canadian Permanent Force officers hope to read more from Mr. Hellmuth in the future; it will be more enjoyable than "reading and re-reading the great Captains."

WITH regard to Major McMahon's excellent article, "Mistakes Will Happen," his assertion that the Non-Permanent Active Militia is the First Line of Canadian Defense is debatable. In one sense, it undoubtedly is, in that it must be our "main body" of fighting men in case of a major war. But the main body, in military parlance, is not the first to come into action; owing to its large size, time is essential for its units to be deployed into fighting formation; this time is provided by a protective force which acts as a buffer between the enemy and the main body that it is protecting. If, on the outbreak of war, an enemy immediately invaded Canada, what troops would form Canada's Protective Force or First Line of Defence? Certainly not the Non-Permanent Active Militia, because they would require several weeks of preparation before being in a position to fight.

IN MY opinion, the rôle of the Canadian Permanent Force is or should be the following:

(a) In Peace:

(1) To instruct and assist, in every possible way, the Non-Permanent Forces.

(2) To assist the police forces of Canada to preserve law and order in cases where the police are unable to do so without their assistance.

(b) In War:

(1) To be prepared and able to act as a Protective Force until such time as the Non-Permanent Forces can be mobilized and sufficiently trained to encounter with some chance of success the trained troops of the enemy.

(2) To furnish a leavening of Commanders and Staff officers to the Non-Permanent Forces.

In conclusion, reference must be made to Major McMahon's query: "Which would you choose to lead you into battle? A business executive, accustomed to facing daily problems of leadership and administration demanding a prompt and accurate solution, who has had the benefit of a few months' training to absorb military detail, or a professional soldier who has been director of some pigeon-hole in Ottawa?"

I don't think that anyone could honestly decide this question unless and until the two possible Commanders were named. If I was asked this question, and Major-General T. V. Anderson, who until recently has been directing an Ottawa pigeon-hole, was named as one of the two potential commanders, my answer would be: "I choose General Anderson as my leader in preference to any business executive you care to mention." There are several other senior Permanent Force officers I would feel every confidence in as capable Commanders; there are others in whom I would have little or no confidence as their talents are administrative ones only. There are also some officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia under whom I should feel very happy to serve, but I think I am quite sure that they also think the Canadian Army would be very much better handled and led into action by General Anderson than any of themselves, however brilliant they may be in the business arena.

## WAR OF ORCHESTRAS

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WITH reference to your recent article on the fierce battle now raging in the orchestral field in Montreal, will you please allow me to say, at the risk of aiding the other side, that the 1938-1939 offensive will be waged with the very latest equipment? Supporters of the Montreal Orchestra are being fitted, gratis, with gas masks in order to combat the sulphurous gases emitted by its enemy. These will be constantly worn in case an odd whiff should assault the nose of the Montreal Orchestra campaigner when engaged in his assigned task of undermining the enemy's position. The rival field-marshal will discard the baton for the sword; though comparatively unwieldy, it is hoped that its cutting edge may prove more deadly than the other lighter, and less effective, weapon. In the event of hostilities becoming more pronounced, arrangements have been made to evacuate the women and children first. Tanks, in place of the heretofore express luggage vans, will swiftly transport the instruments of war from one strategic point to another. Our Secret Service will report to Staff Headquarters all the movements of war-lords imported to help the enemy. At an extraordinary meeting of the two rival commanders-in-chief, it was felt that sniping—except from Toronto—should be ruled out.

In spite of all this war on our hands, there are people here who are experts in warfare with time to give to others. Can they come and help you? Yours enthusiastically,

DOUGLAS CLARKE,  
Hon. Conductor, Montreal Orchestra.



COL. J. M. DUNWOODY, D.S.O., D.C.M., E.D., O.C. 4th Cavalry Brigade, of Winnipeg, recently elected president Canadian Cavalry Association.



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## Salem Bland Home

BY VERNON LADD VLASTOS



AGAINST the hills that shoulder Barcelona towards the sea, and far from the bombed tenements that crowd the port, stands the Salem Bland Home. This large mansion was formerly enjoyed by a family of aristocrats now residing in Burgos. Today it is the refuge of 108 Spanish children whose former homes have been desolated by rebel attacks. Named for a great Canadian humanitarian, supported by funds of like-minded Canadians, and run by Spaniards who have a genius for social work, the Salem Bland Home is a credit to both countries.

We visited it on August 10—in time for lunch. Passing through a semi-tropical garden kept in good order by the boys of the home we entered the spacious building. Polished woodwork, dustless floors, and prettily laid tables bore witness to the care which the girls take of their home.

The children were at dinner when we arrived. An older child at the head of the table played the role of mother. Dinner consisted of beans in oil with a few potatoes, dried codfish graced with a real "Spanish sauce"—first fruits of the Home's meagre kitchen garden—bread, nuts, and hot-water. A remarkable specimen of hologna, donated by one of the more affluent neighbors, was the "treat" of the week. Cocoa and milk with bread or rice comprise the other two meals of the day.

OUR lively and intelligent hostess told us how the home is run. Not only the director, the six members of the household staff, and the four teachers handle the administration, but also a commission of three boys and three girls freely elected by the children. This commission is consulted in matters of discipline and social life. It controls the individual funds of the home, for all private gifts are pooled. It also supervises the posting of contributions from the children on the bulletin board. This

was a colorful and extensive exhibit ranging from a photograph of the poet Lorca to a poem extolling the joys of lunching in the open air.

The homelike atmosphere of the place impressed us. This was no ordinary orphanage. Here were no suppressed personalities, no drab utilitarianism usually associated with institutions. Very little money had combined with strong aesthetic feeling to produce exceedingly attractive dormitories. Each room had a different color scheme. Bedsteads and intervening cupboards were freshly painted to match the walls while bed-covers in striking Spanish patterns of contrasting colors emphasized the individuality of each room. Even the spreads for the youngest children showed charm and originality. Ducks, elephants, fish, and gingham scotties had been applied in pink and white. Large cupboards, ample showers, a sewing machine, and a piano had also been provided. Plainly the management had relied less upon money than upon ingenuity and concern for the children as human beings to provide these things in times of great stress. The resourcefulness of the children manifested itself in their cheerful transformation of Cadbury chocolate crates into canoes in which they paddled about the wide pond that forms part of the estate.

THE school like the house was clean, colorful, and neat. We saw the youngest children playing exercise games under the leadership of one of the four bright young teachers who are in charge of the education of the Home. After six years of secondary school these girls had had four years of special training three in theory and one in practice—before taking charge. We were told that thirteen of the older refugees could neither read nor write when they arrived and that they were learning rapidly under separate instruction. Clay modelling and drawing are encouraged, and we were amazed at the beauty and meticulous care of the children's embroidery.

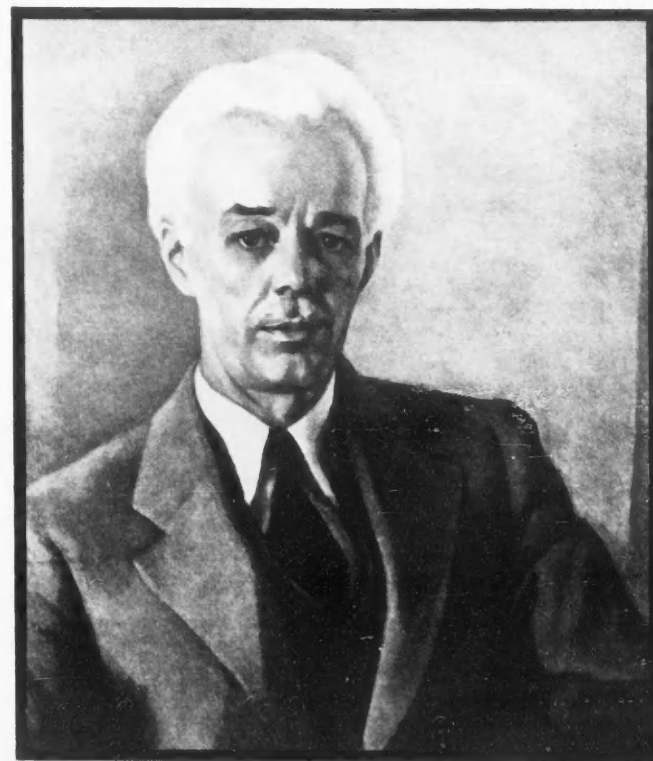
After our inspection of the premises

we returned to find the children gathered about the thin eager-faced music teacher from Madrid who comes twice a week to the Home. With very little urging they gave us a concert of regional folk-songs from all parts of Spain. Only one little girl was not singing. She had just learned that her mother, imprisoned by Franco in the Asturias, had been shot two days before.

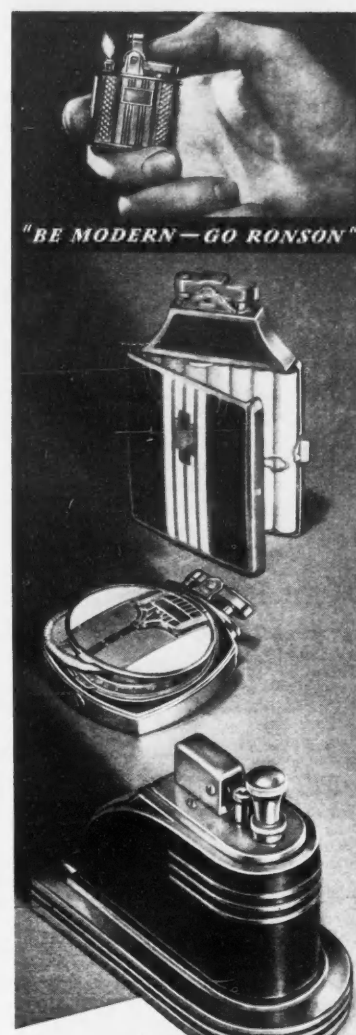
The rest sang with all their hearts in a disciplined chorus, the face of each one lighting up as his or her own native air was announced. Gay and nostalgic lyrics of the Basque country and of Catalonia, of Burgos and of the Asturias, of Avila, and of Andalusia, of Castile and Leon all songs of their Spain.

AS WE watched an eleven-year-old boy take his place at the piano—a youngster who had shown rare promise and was being given private lessons—we thought with chagrin of the contrasts in this great city of Barcelona. The day before we had visited a temporary refuge where men, women and children were crowded together in the damp darkness of an abandoned church. So many are the refugees who have poured in from all parts of Franco territory, so shameless has been the fascist bombing of merchant ships, that the government has been hard put to provide for them all on a humane scale. It was a solace and a joy to know that Canada had supplied food, medical supplies, soap and money to redeem 108 of such children from malnutrition, dirt, overcrowding, and spiritual destitution in Spain's great hour of need. We did not feel that it was enough.

The devoted Spanish people, determined and resourceful are using every ounce of their energy to redeem the lives of little children blasted by the predatory ambitions of military cliques in three countries. It is not a matter of charity but of simple human justice for those who believe in democracy to give their aid for the relief of those who believe in democracy enough to fight for it.



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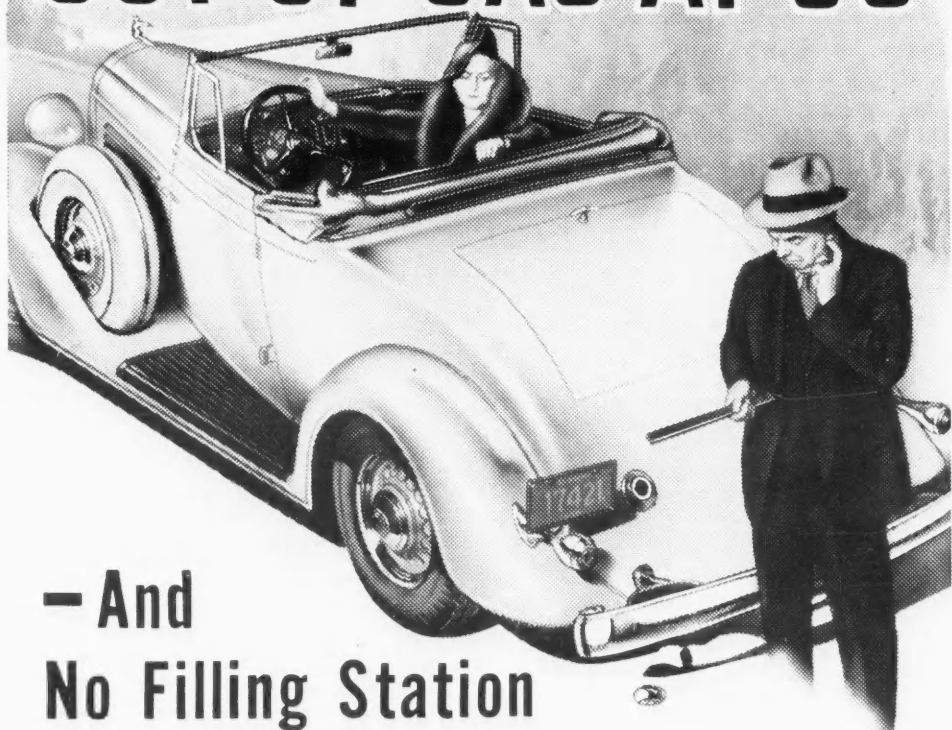
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## U.S. HAS DEMANDS TO MAKE

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

**If Britain returns to Germany her former African colonies, it will mean that Germany has a base for possible naval operations against South America.**

**To be in position to maintain the Monroe, the United States should ask Britain, and perhaps France, to cede islands in the West Indies for U.S. naval bases, says this writer.**

INFORMAL negotiations are, it would seem, already in progress looking towards a redistribution of colonial empires in Africa. Now the United States has not the slightest interest in African colonies as such. It has no African colonies and it wants none, and will not wish to have anything to say about what the European powers may decide among themselves. But since the western coast of Africa is on the Atlantic Ocean, a redistribution of empire in that region of the world will raise a question that the United States cannot ignore.

For as matters stand now there is only one naval power in the Atlantic Ocean, the British, and for innumerable obvious reasons the British navy is no threat to American security in this hemisphere, or to the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine. That is the reason why up to the present time American naval power has been designed for the Pacific Ocean, and on the assumption that no great navy was needed in the Atlantic Ocean. But since Munich it has become clear that the situation is greatly changed.

It is now an open question whether the British navy is able to exercise its former mastery of the Atlantic Ocean. What with the aerial threat to London, with the greatly weakened position of France, the defenselessness of Portugal and of the Portuguese islands half way across the Atlantic, the condition of Spain and the growing unrest in Africa from the hinterlands of Gibraltar and Suez to Cape Town, British maritime supremacy in the Atlantic is no longer what it was.

### Germany Too Near

UNDER these circumstances the return to Germany of the former German colonies on the west coast of Africa, or a partition of the Portuguese empire, or both, would not only make Germany a naval power in the Atlantic Ocean but could provide a potential base as near or nearer to the heart of South America than any base possessed by the United States.

Since Germany, Italy and Japan are acting in concert, even if they do not have an actual alliance, ordinary prudence will compel the United States to consider its own interest, and certain possible claims of its own, if there is to be a redistribution of empire on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean.

Those who wish to understand the American aspect of the problem can do no better than to study the excellent maps published in the October 31 issue of "Life," and to read as soon as it is published Major George Fielding Eliot's book, "The Ramparts We Watch." They will see from the maps and from the book that a redistribution of African colonies, particularly one which involved the dismemberment or the subjugation of the Portuguese empire, could establish German naval and air bases nearer to the interior of South America than any base which the United States possesses.

### Monroe Doctrine

NOW this does not mean that Germany has any present plans for the invasion and conquest of territory in South America. But what it would mean is that the South American nations, and particularly Brazil, would soon conclude that if the Monroe Doctrine were ever put to a practical test, the United States would be too far away to maintain it effectively.

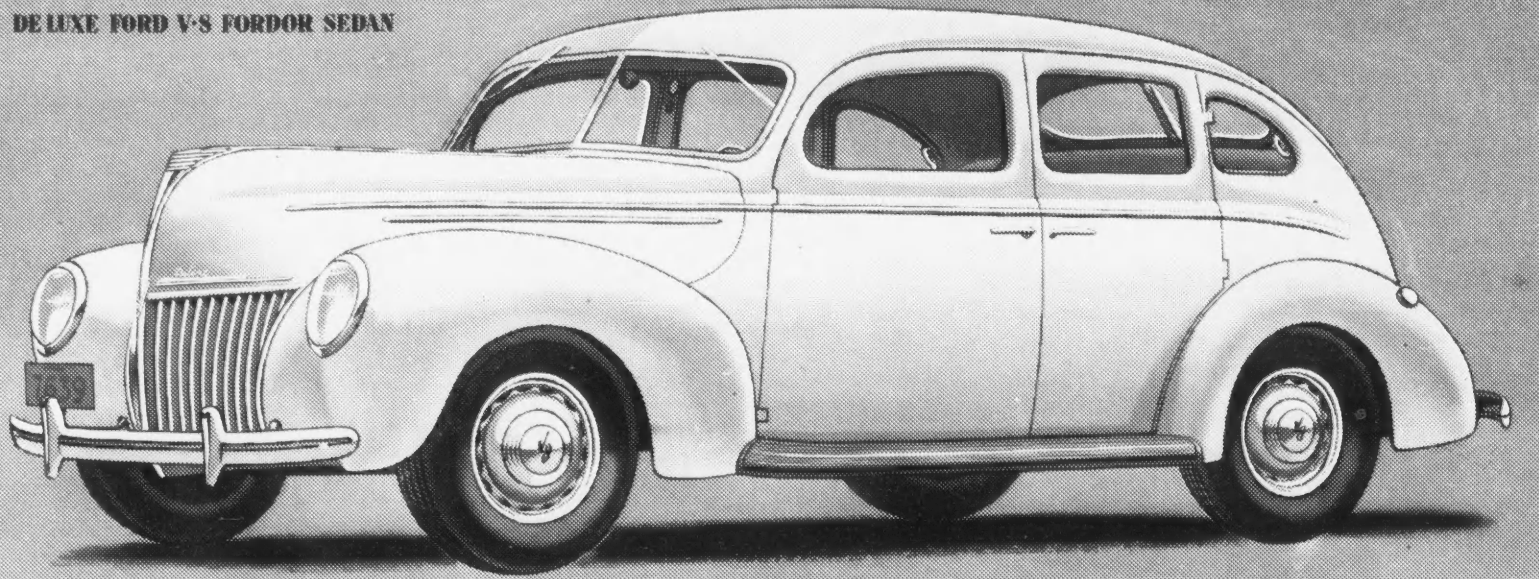
Naval power is not a question of ships alone. It is a question no less of bases, that is of fortified harbors where the ships can be repaired, fueled and provisioned, and no navy, however great, is much good more than 2,000 miles from a base. We do not now have a base from which the fleet could operate effectively in the South Atlantic, or perhaps even along the whole northern coast of South America. Until recently we have not needed such a base because no one else had one either. The British naval stations at Bermuda and Jamaica and the French naval station at Martinique did not have to be considered seriously because for the past two generations neither Britain nor France could have contemplated any penetration of this hemisphere.

### West Indies Base

BUT if now the British and French are going to redistribute territory on the African side of the Atlantic, we may have to tell them that we also are compelled to consider whether we do not have to stake out some claims on this side of the Atlantic. We may have to tell them that if territory is to be ceded in Africa which establishes potential naval bases as near or nearer to the heart of South America than our own, then we shall have to talk about an arrangement of naval bases in the hemisphere to make up for the difference.

We may have to talk about the

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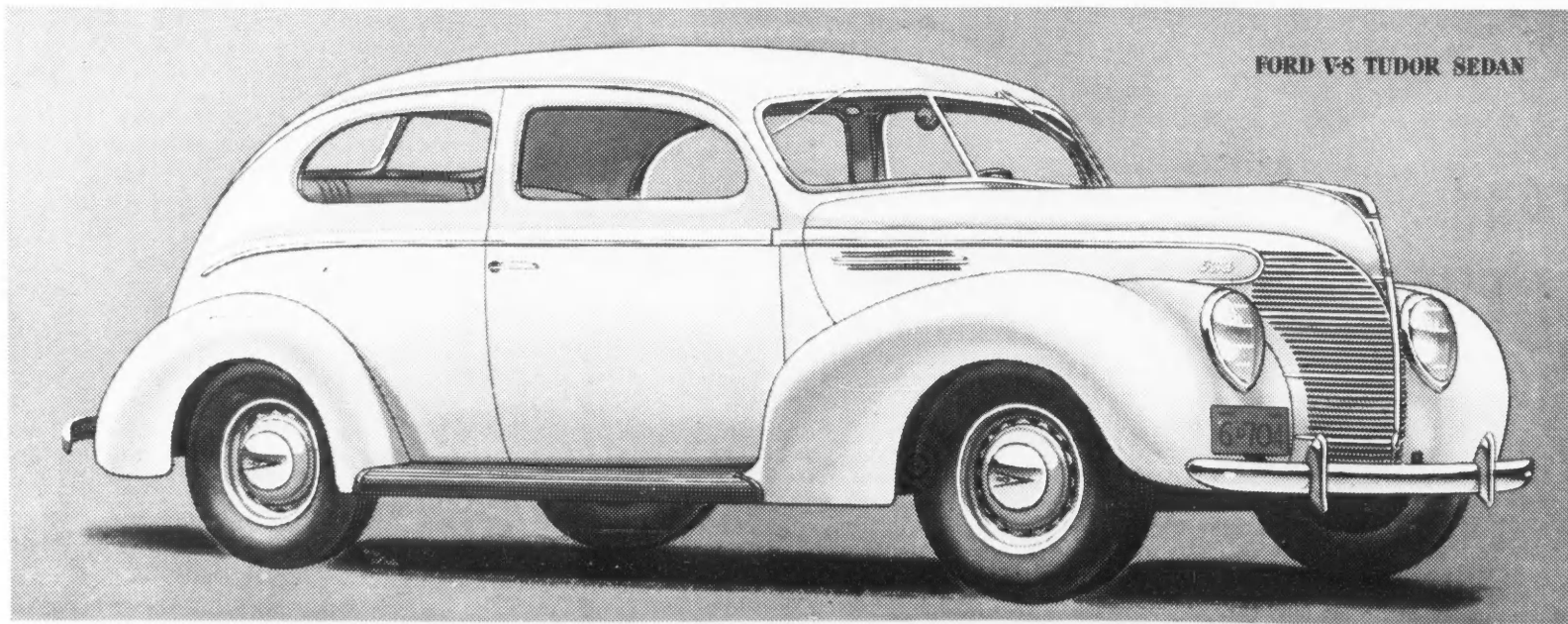
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ON DISPLAY AT FORD DEALERS SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12

purchase or lease of certain British and French colonies in the West Indies, say about the French island of Martinique and the British islands of Barbados or Trinidad for use as American naval bases, and perhaps also about what measures the British mean to take in order to make secure Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, and Jamaica.

It is disagreeable in the extreme

even to have to contemplate the possibility of advancing an American claim for territorial rights at a time when the British are so hard pressed. But if Great Britain has come to believe that a redistribution of Africa needs to be undertaken, then a change of sovereignty in one or two islands in this hemisphere can reasonably be considered at the same time. For these islands mean nothing of impor-

tance to the power, prestige, or wealth of Great Britain but they may mean very much indeed to the security of the United States.

If Mr. Chamberlain feels that he is protecting the Empire by returning the African colonies to Germany, and that this will establish a long peace between Britain and Germany, then a concession to the United States in the West Indies ought not to be

ruled out of consideration. A concession would strengthen the United States, promote peace in this hemisphere, and make more secure the common interests of Britain and the United States.

For in strengthening our own defenses, we do not threaten the British Empire. Every Briton knows that. On the contrary we are the better able to defend that part of the

Empire, namely Canada, which the geography of our vital interests, as well as sentiment, will always compel us to defend. For the defense of Canada, and of the open door for British trade in Latin-America, depend upon American naval supremacy in this hemisphere, and upon the absolute security of the Panama Canal and the West Indies as the citadel of American power.



Safety for  
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 12, 1938

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## THERE'S A FLY IN THE OINTMENT

BY F. GOULD McLEAN

This article shows why the promise of unemployment insurance is more of a political expedient than a real answer to the problem of unemployment.

After all, it's work that men want—and a system of insurance will not reinstate the unemployed in the industrial army.

NOW that the war scare has subsided, newspapers have dropped back into their usual routine, and headlines speak once more of such exciting things as football scores and daily doubles. And now and again, an inside page contains an item of special interest—the recent visit of the Hon. Mr. Howe to Alberta, for instance, to attend the Federal by-election in Brandon. Mr. Howe, it seems, was not running for election, himself; he was merely there in the interests of his party.

But it was an occasion for speech-making, and so Mr. Howe carries to the people of Alberta a message of cheer. He explains the Federal housing scheme, the prairie farm rehabilitation project, the plan for unemployment relief, and other activities which are to be sponsored by the Federal government for the welfare of Alberta's populace. He indicates that \$2,000,000 will be obtainable by Alberta in "cheap money" from the \$30,000,000 fund which has been made available to Canadian municipalities at a two per cent. interest rate, for self-liquidating projects. And, according to the press reports, he states that the Government intends to establish a scheme of unemployment insurance "despite opposition."

### Why This Message?

LOOKING at this last statement, one is inclined to wonder just what prompted such a message. And one is led further to consider why it is that such statements usually are made in the midst of a political campaign. Surely Mr. Howe should realize, if he is any student of the problem at all, that promises of this kind are decidedly unfair.

This is no isolated case, of course. Politicians throughout the country have dangled the probability of unemployment insurance and health insurance before the voters in practically every campaign in the past ten years. And the people still believe them. Unfortunately, however, the people do not think beyond the promise itself. To those persons who have had illness for which they were not able to pay, the suggestion of a plan of insurance that would take care of the cost of sickness is very acceptable, and so they cast their vote for the party which they feel is most apt to give this aid.

Likewise with unemployment. To those who have struggled through the recent depression years without jobs, the promise of a system of insurance which will take care of the unemployed is music to their ears. No doubt when Mr. Howe spoke to the people in Alberta recently he realized that very fact; for the people in Alberta have been struggling against many odds, and their financial resources have been strained almost to the breaking point. What Mr. Howe did not point out, however, was that a Federal system of unemployment insurance would be of little help to the citizens of the Province, for the population of Alberta, which reached some 778,000 in 1937, is about 63 per cent. rural, and their principal industry is farming. If, therefore, a scheme of unemployment insurance were founded along the usual lines, the agricultural workers would come under the "excepted employments," and would not be covered by the plan. Unless, of course, it is intended that the plan would cover the farmers; but to date no system has been evolved in Canada which includes such a proposal. The unemployment insurance plan which was passed by the last Federal government did not cover agricultural workers, and that plan was formulated by persons who knew the risk of including those engaged in such pursuits.

### Problems Are Many

AS A MATTER of fact, a close study of the conditions which exist in Canada would indicate that there are many problems which would confront the government if it attempted to

put a scheme of unemployment insurance into effect, and it does seem pertinent to point out a few of the main difficulties with which they would have to deal.

In the first place, it is of primary importance that the citizens understand that any plan of unemployment insurance which would be inaugurated now, or at any future date, would not—in fact could not—be of assistance to any person who was not employed at the inception of the scheme. In other words, any individual who was unemployed at the time the plan was begun could not possibly receive any unemployment benefit, for an insurance scheme, to be financially sound, must be based on the strict insurance principle of the payment of benefits in direct and unwavering relation to the contributions which have been previously paid into the fund.

### Limited Coverage

THUS it may readily be seen that before a person could receive any financial assistance in respect of his unemployment, he must first have paid a stipulated number of contributions into the fund, and a person who was unemployed at the time the plan went into effect could not make these contributions. It is therefore obvious that a political promise to institute legislation providing for such a system of insurance can only apply to those who are working (and here, too, there are exceptions); and to hold such a promise before citizens in an election is most unfair, and can only be looked upon as bait for vote-catching.

The next important fact to be made clear is the limited coverage of such a scheme. One need only refer, perhaps, to the Employment and Social Insurance Act which was passed by Mr. Bennett's government, to approximate the scope of any such governmental legislation. This plan was formulated to include employees aged sixteen and upwards, in manual employment, or in non-manual employment where earnings did not exceed \$2,000 per annum, with certain far-reaching "exceptions." These "excepted employments" include agriculture, forestry, fishing, lumbering, trapping, air and water transportation and stevedoring, domestic service, nursing, teaching, employment in the Militia, etc., in the Police, and in Government or municipal service.

Moreover, the administrative problems of a scheme of unemployment insurance would be much more formidable in Canada than in European countries by reason of: (1) the size of the country; (2) the scattered nature of the population; (3) the great number of small industrial plants; (4) the large agricultural population; (5) the smaller proportion of the workers who are organized; (6) the difficulty of placing workers in territory of such expanse; (7) the seasonal character of so many trades; and (8) the absence of individual employer plans, resulting in lack of acquaintance of both employers and employees with the difficult problems involved.\*

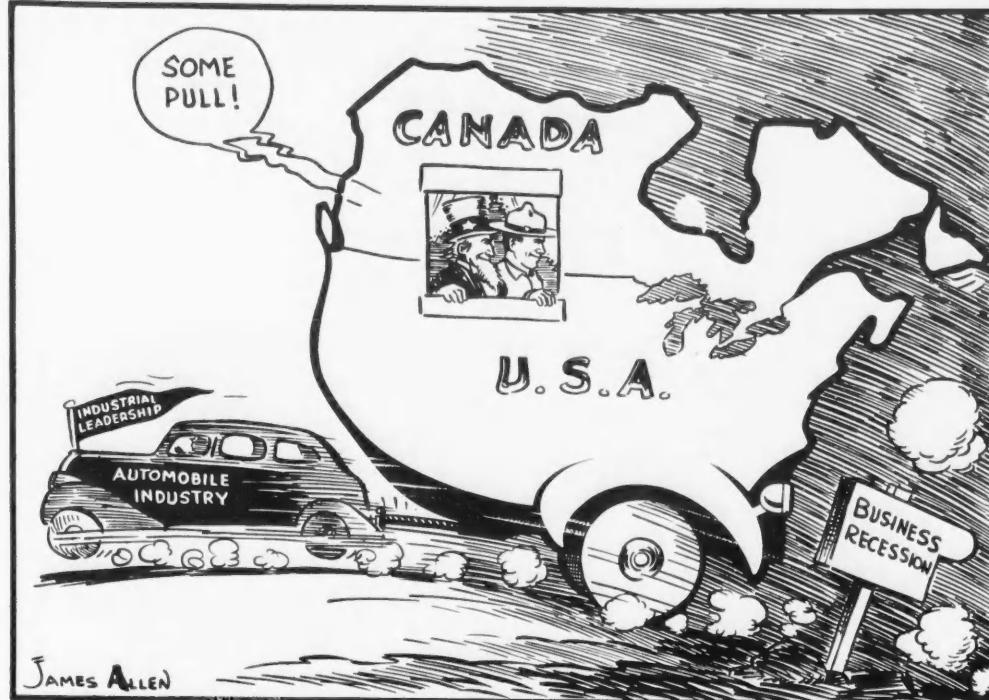
### Only a Gesture

IT IS apparent, therefore, that to dangle the hope of unemployment insurance before the voters in Alberta is a rather meaningless gesture—Alberta, where agriculture, forestry, trapping, and mining comprise the principal occupational activities of its population, occupations which, it may reasonably be expected, would not be covered by the proposed system of unemployment insurance. These expected employments, together with the short-time, casual, and intermittent workers, who present such a complex problem in any insurance scheme, make the formulation of an unemployment insurance scheme for Canada a very difficult undertaking.

Canada, with its great expanse of territory and wide variations in climate and its great variety of natural resources, offers a more formidable problem than in Britain, where distances are much shorter and the variations of climate less extreme, and where the occupational activities are less divergent. In fact, the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia are the only ones in Canada whose population is less than 50 per cent. rural. It doubtless has not occurred to the people of Canada in the past that a Federal system of unemployment insurance would affect, primarily, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, although these provinces, too, have a large percentage of the population engaged in agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, and mining.

Manitoba has a total population of some 700,000, about 54 per cent. of whom are engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, trapping, etc. Saskatchewan's population of about 925,000 is predominantly agricultural, and British Columbia has wide developments in lumbering, mining, agriculture, fishing, trapping, etc. In the Eastern part of the Dominion,

(Continued on Page 17)



THE AUTO INDUSTRY DOES IT AGAIN

## THE MARKET GAMBLER ACTS

BY M. ARGIN

Some weeks ago M. Argin, the Stock Market Gambler, told Saturday Night readers that he had a system for beating the market, revealing just enough to whet their appetite.

The following week he told of taking a substantial profit and last week was just "setting and thinking". Now he has gone into action again.

I bought back the same list that I had previously sold. This list is given later, along with the price paid for each share of stock. Along with this list is another of ten stocks for the sake of comparison and for illustration how much more profit there is in properly selected stocks against an apparently similar list which because of certain market characteristics will not yield the same percentage of gain.

### A Minor Venture

MY REASON for using only a small part of my capital was that we are undoubtedly approaching the top of an uncorrected rise which has been underway since September. The higher the New York market goes from this point, the more severe will be the correction to follow. In any

event, the rails had given me only half a signal of a possible rally, and the industrials have still to confirm this by penetrating their October high of 154.17. Even if they do, there is a possibility of a "market accident" in connection with the American Congressional election if the Republicans do not win a substantially increased number of seats in the House.

By the time that this reaches the reader's eye, two things may have occurred—the industrial average may have given a full signal of a rally to come, or both the rails and industrial averages may have declined below their last minor lows in which case I shall have swept the deck clean of stocks, taking a minor loss.

Remember, only a fifth of my trading capital was ventured for this further rally which may only amount

(Continued on Page 17)

## THE BUSINESS FRONT

### Let's Plan For More Trade

BY P. M. RICHARDS

ANY day now the terms of the new trade treaties between Britain and the U.S. and Canada may be announced. Business men will study them with more than ordinary concern, because of their relation to the sensational world events of recent months. Since these treaties were first planned, Germany has assumed a position of political and economic dominance in a large part of central and south-eastern Europe and Japan has taken the position of door-keeper of the great Chinese market.

Apparently these events may involve a serious loss of export trade for the democracies. Even though Canada's business with some of the areas concerned has been relatively unimportant, she obviously stands to lose by any resulting decline in purchasing power in Britain and other countries more directly affected.

### Trade Area Contracting

RECENT events appear to mean that the democracies are facing a serious contraction of their world trading area. Or it might be more accurate to say that they are faced with a condition in which the doors to certain markets may henceforth be closed at will by powers hostile to democratic principles. Even though the markets controlled by the totalitarian powers will presumably continue to need the democracies' products, they are likely to take no more of them than they have to.

Under these circumstances, it is clearly up to the democracies to build up trade between themselves by all possible means. No effort should be spared to iron out obstacles to a freer flow of trade. Tariffs must be revised, stability of the exchanges must somehow be achieved, subsidies and import



quotas must be adjusted. The trade agreements now due to be announced will constitute an important step in this direction, but much more will remain to be done. Beneficial agreements must be arranged to include other democracies if democratic institutions are to hold their own in the new world set-up.

Some very interesting and pointed advertisements on the importance of foreign trade to Canada are being published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. The department emphasizes that prosperity at home is dependent upon the find-

ing of markets abroad; that it is one thing to grow a big wheat crop and quite another thing to find consumers for it. Canadians will consume less than a third of this year's wheat crop, less than half of the timber cut, only one-quarter of the refined copper produced, one-seventh of the lead, one-eighth of the zinc, one-thirteenth of the newsprint (on the 1936 basis) and less than one per cent. of the nickel. So with many other products.

The department says that Canada's aim for the future should be toward greater expansion of export trade, and that with the government, the producers, the workmen and all concerned actively co-operating it should be possible to exceed our best past records. This column heartily agrees. The Department of Trade and Commerce has done great work already, but it can do more if given more public co-operation. And we suggest that the time to undertake this greater, broader effort is right now, before any more of our export markets are restricted or closed to us by anti-democratic influences.

### A Trade Conference?

WE (THIS column) also want to suggest that the Dominion government take the initiative in calling a trade and economic conference of the democratic powers, to promote mutually beneficial trade developments and to enable the economic institutions of democracy to make a united front against possible totalitarian encroachments. The conference would not necessarily be animated by any spirit of hostility to totalitarianism—its aim rather would be to increase democratic efficiency—but it would seek to clear the way for co-operative action if and when required.

What we all have to realize is that the world is now a world of organization, economically as well as politically, and that the old hit-and-miss methods of international trade will no longer suffice. Organization is the essence of totalitarianism. If democracy is to survive (and it may not, unless we do more to preserve it than we are doing) it must organize for greater efficiency too. And the time to do it is now. We cannot afford to drift any longer. It is time for democracy to overhaul itself, and the international trade sphere is as good as any in which to make a start.

## BRITAIN ADJUSTS HERSELF

BY G. C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The urgency of Britain's need for rearmament has brought the matter of government control of industry very much to the fore. British industry itself doesn't like the prospect.

But at least some measure of "unification" is needed for greater efficiency in carrying out the program. A Ministry of Supply is suggested.

WHILE the British government is busy with schemes for achieving a new coherence of industrial forces to enable a "bigger and better" arms program, the leaders of industry are defining their attitudes towards the problem. The problem is simple in definition. Should British industry be nationally (governmentally) controlled, or would it do the job better if individual freedom were unrestrained?

The spokesmen for the nationalizing group point to the inevitable divergencies between individual ambitions and technique. The others observe, not without justice, that the government has not so far shown, in its experiments at control, that it is particularly able to unify and co-ordinate.

But there are many more aspects of the matter, and they do not all refer to the immediate practical problem. European diplomacy is becoming increasingly an affair of bluff, and although Sir John Simon holds that Great Britain will never resort to this hypocritical negotiation, it is a matter of concern to Whitehall to put into operation measures which have, in addition to their intrinsic utility, some value in impressing the continental totalitarians. The Federation of British Industries, perhaps with this idea at the back of its mind, has agreed that British war preparations would carry more psychological weight abroad if they were put in hand immediately and ostentatiously.

### Industry Unconvinced

INDUSTRY itself remains largely unconvinced, however. Lord Austin, while not in principle opposed to the mobilization of industry, has affirmed that, if this means government control, then the most suitable people to organize are the industrialists themselves, "and the less government control they experience the more expeditiously and economically the job will be done."

But clearly the system now working, whereby the nation says to its industrialists we want this and this, is not widely different from the Utopia of Lord Austin, and no independent observer could say that it was either expeditious or economical. The plain fact is that an individual company or an individual industry is only efficient so far as its executive displays that quality, and what is true of these units is true of the country as a whole.

The government has been placing orders for war material—airplanes, tanks, armored cars, artillery, defensive apparatus, and foodstuffs—with a multitude of organizations, and its costing system has gone awry. If the agent of ordering were either identical with, or closely allied with, the agent of supply the position would certainly be clearer.

### Ministry of Supply

IT IS clearly up to the present industrial chiefs to argue, if they wish to destroy the idea of a Ministry of Supply, that their personal abilities would disappear if they were associated, or if they served a common master. Such a ministry is as clear a necessity in the present situation as new and capable blood on the executive board of an industrial concern would be if that company were showing losses.

The whole practical value of the ministry (as opposed to the psychological value) would, of course, depend upon the powers and abilities of those in it, but it seems reasonable to suppose that it would, by creating order out of chaos, build the foundation on which the mobilization of the country's resources could proceed at an unimagined rate. Per unit of production the cost would certainly be less under efficient unification than under the present free-enterprise system, with its *carte blanche* for overlapping, congestion, and uneven pricing.

In the final analysis, it will be seen that the available resources of the country are already harnessed as well as may be to the arms wagon. Every relevant factory which has received official approval is giving priority to armament work, and purely armament extensions—e.g., the shadow factories—are being developed. If the harness is outdated and insufficient, that is less a criticism of the horse than of the driver. But the horse should scarcely complain if the driver proposes to put this matter



—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

F. G. RUTLEY, Vice-President of the Foundation Company of Canada Limited, who has been elected a director of Noorduyn Aviation Limited.



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## GOLD &amp; DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

## QUEBEC POWER

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

Like a good many people who have stock holdings, I'm too busy to give them my whole attention. I'm a professional man and I just don't have the time, but I do like to keep up on the developments of companies in which I am interested. I have, among other things, some Quebec Power stock. I'm not particularly worried about it, but I would like any recent information that you have on the company. How do this year's earnings compare with dividend requirements?

—C. B. N., Medicine Hat, Alta.

I agree with you that you have little to worry about in connection with your Quebec Power stock. While the company's gross revenue for the quarter ended September 30, 1938, showed a slight decline—\$1,081,090 as compared with \$1,090,547 in the same period in 1937—the results for the current year to date show an improvement, with gross revenue for the first nine months of 1938 at \$3,131,577 against \$3,028,976 last year. After higher operating costs and taxes, net before depreciation and income tax amounts to \$898,523 a gain on the net of \$829,178 shown in the same 1937 period. Allowing \$300,000 for depreciation, earnings for the 9 months of 1938 would amount to \$1,089,523 compared with 95.6 cents per share last year, so that earnings are running well ahead of dividend requirements of 25 cents quarterly.

## BANKFIELD

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

I have some Bankfield Consolidated and am thinking of buying some more. Would you please give me your opinion on Bankfield's possibilities?

—L. C. M., Toronto, Ont.

The outlook for Bankfield Consolidated Mines appears favorable. At the annual meeting in May shareholders were informed the company had approximately \$70,000 in cash and that profits from production would in all probability place the treasury in a position to distribute dividends in 1939. In the first nine months of the year output was \$485,398, and average recovery per ton \$13.92. On present production operating profits are over \$15,000 a month.

One reserves are being well maintained and above the 525-foot level are sufficient to supply the mill for 18 months. There is every indication that the work now underway on the 1,025-foot horizon will substantially increase reserves. Diamond drilling below 525 feet has shown the ore-body to persist to depth. Values so far in the area reached by the long north drive on the 525-foot level have been erratic but the ore structure indicated by drilling from surface has not yet been reached.

## PREFERRED STOCKS

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

I will shortly have nearly \$3,000 in cash, which I would like to put into some investments that will give me a good income. I believe there are some good preferred stocks that are good buys now, to yield 6 per cent, or better. Would you be good enough to name four or five that you think would be a good business man's investment?

—S. A. H., Hamilton, Ont.

Preferreds that appeal to me are Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods 5 per cent, selling around 20, to yield 6.2 per cent.; Power Corporation first preferred at 100 to yield 6 per cent.; Tip Top Tailors 7 per cent. at 108 to yield 6.48 per cent.; Howard Smith Paper 6 per cent. at 98 to yield 6.12 per cent.; Montreal Cottons 7 per cent. at around 101 to yield 6.9 per cent. While these are not in the highest investment class, prospects for maintenance of preferred dividends appear good in each case.

## YAMA

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

Please give me a report of Yama Gold Mines.

—S. G. W., Blenheim, Ont.

Yama Gold Mines has holdings in the Larder Lake area and has been concentrating on exploration on the Catharine township property. Diamond drilling here has indicated ore zones, in four of which over 300,000 tons of ore averaging around 37.25 per cent. is indicated. Values are apparent over mining widths but the grade so far is marginal. I understand, however, that values have been somewhat better at depth. Additional diamond drilling is planned before the company commences underground work.

## McCOLL-FRONTENAC

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

I am dependent to a great extent on the income from my investments. Would you consider McColl-Frontenac bonds as a safe investment for me? The return is attractive. I should be very glad to get your opinion in this matter.

—M. M. B., Outremont, Que.

All things considered, I think McColl-Frontenac first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, selling currently at 98 1/2, should be a reasonably safe investment for a person in the position which you outline in your letter. In the fiscal year ended January 31, 1938, the company earned its bond interest 4.04 times, as against 2.72 times in 1937 and 3.52 times in 1936.

Because McColl-Frontenac's operations are not as well rounded as those of its leading competitors, profits are dependent largely on the spread between crude costs and refined product prices. I believe that earnings for the current fiscal period will not hold well in comparison with the \$1.03 a share reported for the 1937 fiscal term, since gasoline prices in the first half of 1938 have averaged



JOHN W. HOBBS, who has been elected a Director of Algoma Steel Corporation. Mr. Hobbs is President of the Consolidated Plate Glass Company of Canada, Continental Life Insurance Company; Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Imperial Bank of Canada and other leading Canadian financial and industrial corporations.

aged lower than in the comparable 1937 period, while crude costs remained high. However, I do not think that earnings will be impaired to the extent that bond interest will be imperilled in the slightest degree, despite the fact that the company passed the quarterly payment due on the common stock in December. McColl-Frontenac recently indicated its intention of obtaining a production interest in Turner Valley, Alberta. If successful, a refinery would be built in this area, possibly in 1939.

## SLADEN MALARTIC

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

Do you consider Sladen Malartic to be a good speculation at present prices? It seems to have had considerable favor during the past eighteen months.

—C. W., Galt, Ont.

Sladen Malartic Mines' shares were adversely affected when the average grade of ore declined below .85, due to treatment of a large percentage of development ore from shaft sinking work. A slight improvement was

evidenced in September when mill-heads ran \$5.62 as against \$5.44 in August, and \$4.90 in July. The outlook generally is favorable for a long productive life as a comparatively large tonnage low-to-medium-grade producer. The mill, now handling about 315 tons daily, is to be increased to the next objective of 500 tons. The shaft has just been completed to 1,200 feet with lateral work started on two of the three new levels.

The future expansion policy of the company will likely be determined by development results here and it is reasonable to expect that as development continues an ultimate daily tonnage of between 1,000 and 1,500 will be reached during the next two or three years. Costs which have been averaging around \$3.70 are expected to be reduced under \$3 per ton when the mill is stepped up to 500 tons. On this milling basis and with lower costs an operating profit of about \$45,000 monthly is likely, which would mean around 15 cents a share annually, before write-offs.

## SHERRITT GORDON

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

You have advised me many times ago, which I greatly appreciate. I am thinking of buying 100 shares of Sherritt Gordon. Do you believe I to be a wise venture?

—C. H., Regina, Sask.

Recent improvement in the price of copper has been quite important to Sherritt Gordon Mines, and the price of the shares has already shown some anticipation of the higher profits. The company has very large ore reserves and is now operating at capacity. The shares appear to offer speculative possibilities, but these are largely dependent on the action of the base metal market.

## DOM. TAR &amp; CHEMICAL

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

I have some Dominion Tar & Chemical preferred stock and since I am dependent to a large degree on the income I am quite worried about rumors that I hear that the company is not doing so well this year. Kindly give me the latest true reports and tell me quite frankly whether you think the preferred stock will earn its dividend this year.

—V. E. H., Kamloops, B.C.

Quite frankly, I think Dominion Tar & Chemical's earnings will cover its preferred dividend requirements this year. The company made a

(Continued on Next Page)

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices is upward. See price discussion below.

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business, under Dow's theory, is upward.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. If the stock market moved with business, rising prices would have been in order over recent weeks. A further spurt in stocks would likewise be called for during the balance of this month, since there are many economic evidences to suggest that November's level of business will exceed that of October, just as October exceeded September. One of the more prominent factors in the November business movement will be expanding output in the automobile industry with its far-flung ramifications among other groups.

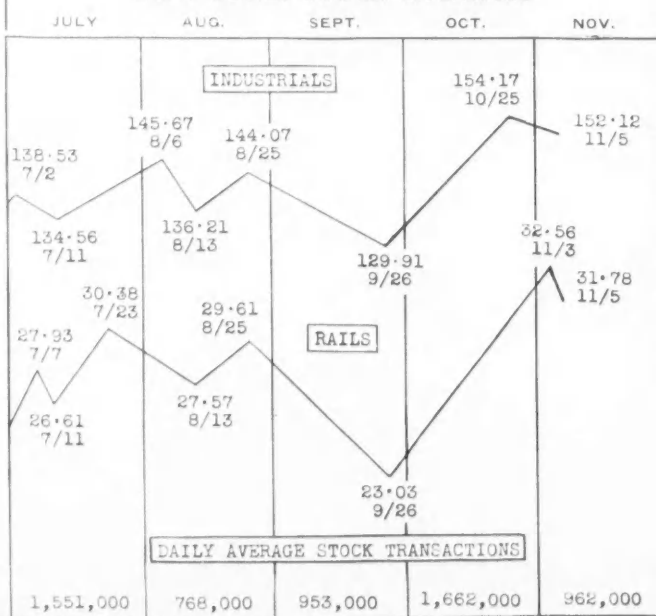
Stocks discount business, however, rather than reflect it, and, in the 54 1/2 advance in the Dow-Jones industrial average from March 31 to mid-October, quite an allowance has been made for a 1938 recovery in the business curve. While the extent of this movement does not necessarily imply that this year's advance in the stock market is over, it at least leaves the averages free to pay attention to, and discount, other developments that may affect business in 1939.

Two important questions that the market now has before it, as concerns next year's business, are what will be the effect on business of Tuesday's elections and to what degree, now that production has become more active, will organized labor renew interference with operations and profit margins. In its hesitant action of the past three weeks the market has certainly given some attention to the first development mentioned above, and may also have considered the other.

The results of the Congressional and Senatorial elections in the U.S.A. will influence the labor outlook and it is quite possible that the market will thereafter throw off its current inaction. A distinct trend away from the New Deal would be favorably interpreted by Wall Street whereas a strong reinforcement of the Administration would, in all probability, be unfavorably interpreted. In gauging the results it must be borne in mind that the market has already counted on certain gains, as disclosed by popular polls, and will thus be influenced by the extent to which this expectancy is bettered or worsened.

It is to the averages that we must look for the final answer. A close in the Dow-Jones industrials at or above 155.18, if accompanied by strength in the rail average at or above 33.57, would represent upside emergence from the current hesitation area, with 160.165 as a probable objective. To the contrary, closes in both averages at or under 29.32 and 149.01, or decisively below their October 17-19 support points, would be an unfavorable result, suggesting recession of secondary nature. Historically speaking, markets, in bull years, such as 1938, have much more frequently advanced, following elections, than declined.

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The Plan of Savings afforded by CHAMPION SAVINGS CERTIFICATES is so flexible that it can be made to fit any individual

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**The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto**

**NOTICE of ANNUAL MEETING**

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, to receive the report of the Directors, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted at the meeting, will be held in the Company's Auditorium, 55 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, on MONDAY, the 14th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1938, at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,  
**EDWARD J. TUCKER,**  
Secretary.

**Dividend Notices**

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
Established 1817

**DIVIDEND NO. 302**  
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share on the paid up Capital Stock of this bank has been declared for the current year, payable on and after THURSDAY the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1938.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bank will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on MONDAY the FIFTH day of DECEMBER next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board,  
**ALFRED DODDS** G. W. SPINNEY  
General Manager General Manager  
Montreal, 18th October, 1938.

**The Royal Bank of Canada**  
DIVIDEND NO. 205

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current year and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1938.

By order of the Board,  
**S. G. DOBSON,**  
General Manager.  
Montreal, Que., October 14, 1938.

**The Reinhardt Brewery Co., Limited**

**Notice of Dividend**

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of fifteen cents a share on the outstanding capital stock of the company has been declared, payable on or after 1st, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of November, 1938.

By order of the Board,  
**C. I. MacNEILL,** Secretary.  
Toronto, November 4, 1938.

# GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 16)

promising start in 1938, but business showed a sharp slump at mid-year. The latest reliable reports are that the trend of the company's business has been improving since then and, while earnings show a considerable drop from the 1937 figures when \$12.14 was earned on the preferred and 89 cents a share on the common, there is little doubt that the preferred dividend will be fully covered.

An interesting development in the company's business was the recent purchase of all the common stock of Industrial Minerals, Limited, which was developing substantial salt deposits at Waterways, Alta., about 500 miles north of Edmonton. While production is on a small scale at present, a larger operation is planned ultimately and the deposits are of potential importance in the chemical field.

## ARNTFIELD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I was advised to buy some shares of Arntfield Gold Mines about three months ago. It promptly started slipping. Is it likely to materialize into a mine, or is this another wash-out?

—L. H., New Westminster, B.C.

Arntfield Gold Mines has been reporting a small operating profit, and recently raised its milling rate to 300 tons per day, from which higher earnings are anticipated. A low grade ore is being milled and it is only by keeping costs down that a profit has been made possible. Grade of ore has been running around \$4.20 and costs about \$3.70, which are expected to be still further reduced. An effort is also being made to improve the grade.

## B. C. POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Do you consider B.C. Power a good buy? I'm sorry to be bothering you again so soon, but I have lost heavily through not obtaining outside advice, and your opinions are so sound.

B.T.L., Arvida, Que.

The gross revenue of British Columbia Power increased 1.1 per cent in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, and earnings on the Class "A" shares came to \$2.04 cents per share—sufficient to cover the \$2 dividend—against \$1.76 a share the year before. Mining operations in British Columbia have continued active and depression influences have been comparatively absent this year, although some curtailment in the important lumber industry has an effect on regional activity. With construction all over the continent showing a satisfactory gain, this industry should now prove a strengthening factor. The gradual improvement in B.C. Power's earnings should continue and I think that the Class "A" stock is a good business man's investment at the present time.

## HARD ROCK

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you be kind enough to advise me what, if anything, has gone wrong mine-wise with Hard Rock?

—H. J. F., Toronto, Ont.

Hard Rock Gold Mines has installed new milling equipment, including flotation units, to increase mill tonnage to 300 tons daily, and made provision in the mill building for a further stepping-up to 600 tons. The proposed mill objective follows the favorable development of the new north zone ore, for which the most satisfactory and economical method of treatment is being investigated. The addition of a roasting process to the metallurgical treatment will likely be necessary.

When property was brought into production last January, ore reserves were estimated about 170,000 tons, and now from development of the north zone and largely from results of work on the 250 and 475-foot levels, are estimated at about 1,500,000 tons of indicated ore of an average grade of around \$30. per ton. I have heard of no unfavorable developments mine-wise, and a very large tonnage and low cost operation appears in sight.

## MONTREAL DRY DOCKS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a subscriber and admirer of your very excellent publication, I would be favored for an opinion on a debenture of Montreal Dry Docks, Ltd. This company, I am advised, is a subsidiary of Vickers, Ltd., and that the issue is a first charge on the assets of the company and similarly on those of Vickers Ltd., subject, however, to the latter company's first mortgage issue. The interesting feature, I am advised, is that Montreal Dry Docks receives an annual subsidy of \$105,000 from the Dominion government and that the trust deed provides that this sum must be applied to interest payments in the event that the company has failed to earn sufficient to meet these charges, plus sinking fund. In my view this is tantamount to a guarantee but I would be favored to learn if I have been accurately informed, particularly with regard to this feature.

—D. I. W., Toronto, Ont.

Montreal Dry Docks, Limited, is a subsidiary of Vickers, Limited, and, as you say, the company's 6 per cent debentures are a first mortgage on all the fixed assets, lease and property of a permanent nature now owned and hereafter acquired by, and a floating charge on all other assets of Montreal Dry Docks. The principal, interest and sinking fund are guaranteed by Vickers, and are a charge against assets and earnings of that company, subject to its first mortgage bonds.

Montreal Dry Docks does not receive a subsidy from the Canadian government but Vickers does. The

subsidy amounts to \$105,000 per annum and is for 35 years duration beginning in 1914. Since the common stock of Montreal Dry Docks is wholly-owned by Canadian Vickers, no separate statement of earnings is made for the former company, although information is available that recent sinking fund payments were not met. Montreal Dry Docks bonds are quoted currently at 78½-80½ and can, I think, be regarded as a business man's speculation; that is, one that would have to be watched closely.

## WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am a Canadian who has invested some money, quite a bit for me, in some Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway, 4 per cent. bonds due 1949. Lately I've been hearing a lot about the bad shape that a lot of the American railroads are in. What about Wheeling & Lake Erie? How much is the amount of the issue? How is it secured? I know I can depend on your advice because I've certainly profited by it in the past.

—D. F., Kingston, Ont.

Personally, I would give Wheeling & Erie 4 per cent. bonds a high grade investment rating. This company operates 513 miles of road extending from Toledo to Canton, Ohio, and from there to Zanesville, Ohio, and Wheeling, West Virginia. The territory includes important steel producing and manufacturing areas, as well as the bituminous coal fields in eastern Ohio. The traffic is now entirely freight.

The company has maintained a sound financial position and at June 30, 1938, cash and its equivalent were in excess of \$2,000,000. Total current assets were \$3,677,000, against current liabilities of \$1,049,000. In 1937 fixed charges were earned 6.86 times; in 1936, 6.86 times; and in 1935, 4.36 times.

This bond issue is outstanding to an amount of \$6,870,000 and is secured by a lien of 182 miles of road.

## ALTURA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please tell me what you know about Altura Mines. I put \$200 into these shares but quotations went down and down until they disappeared altogether. What are the prospects?

—F. G., Odessa, Ont.

No change is apparent in the Altura Gold Mines situation since operations were stopped about a year ago, due to disappointing results. The company is looking around for another property but so far without success. Between \$5,000 and \$6,000 still remains in the treasury and it also has its plant on the Red Lake property. With an improvement in financial conditions and acquisition of a new property, you would have a chance of recovering some of your speculation.

# There's A Fly In The Ointment

(Continued from Page 15)

again, the major occupational pursuits are agriculture, forestry and lumbering, fishing, and mining. Even Quebec, which has the second highest manufacturing output, has about a 37 per cent. rural population.

In view of these facts, it is rather hard to believe that the inauguration of an unemployment insurance plan in Canada would be of very great assistance in the regularization of our present economic disorders, for, as one writer expresses it "the symptom of wide-spread unemployment, as it is seen today, unquestionably arises from certain clearly recognizable derangements in the international economic system... (and) there is... little to be gained... by attempting to alleviate these temporary international manifestations by the permanent adoption of merely national unemployment insurance... especially when such plans as a rule really do little more than... shift part of the cost of unemployment from industrial management and labor—where, for purposes of international competition, it properly belongs—to other sections of the populace."

It is pertinent to stress that to institute a scheme of unemployment insurance in the midst of an industrial depression will not re-instate those who are, at the time, out of work; nor, as stated heretofore, can those who are unemployed at the time receive any benefits from the fund, since they have not contributed thereto.

## Adjustments Needed

IT IS A RECOGNIZED fact, of course, that sometimes those closest to a problem fail to grasp its most essential factors—they "can't see the woods for the trees," as the old man so aptly expressed it. And yet, it seems obvious that the primary effort should be to promulgate some action toward the world-wide maladjustments which affect so profoundly the prosperity of industry. It's a queer world! As Hugh Walpole expresses it—"it's a beastly world... Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin. So much hatred. Money and food not distributed properly." Let Czechoslovakia strive bitterly—and alas, perhaps, hopelessly, for her independence; let Germany parade her strength in more insistent demands for expansion and exploitation; let Italy flaunt her Fascist State; let Great Britain preserve her own and others' peace with righteous fervor; let each European nation struggle to survive as one of the "fittest."

But let Canada, who has the courage of her youthful status to counter-balance the experienced wisdom of age; who has unbounded, unbelievable wealth in her immense natural resources; who has a great, wonderful country and few people, comparative-

\* "The Real Meaning of Social Insurance"—by Hugh H. Wolfenden.

ly, to share in her wealth—let Canada turn her attention to a regularization of industrial activity whereby there shall be work for all. Surely somewhere in the Dominion there are men who can evolve a plan whereby every one may have enough to provide for his just wants and needs. When that is accomplished—and perhaps not until then—the government may wish to turn its thoughts to insurance against those industrial fluctuations which may be international in character and which, therefore, may not be controlled by purely national measures—for what help can unemployment insurance legislation be to those thousands who are without work today?

What, after all, will it profit a man if he provides unemployment insurance for his employees, and has fewer sales for his goods? Would not the mere fact that he felt his employees were protected against the emergencies of unemployment make him less interested in controlling the forces which produce these dangerous industrial upheavals?

## Flaws in Economy

A NOVA Scotia fisherman who depends on the sale of his "catch" for his daily bread can find little solace in a plan which, in the first place excludes him entirely, and which, in any event, offers no remedy for his present inability to find a profitable market for his produce. Something is drastically wrong with our economic set-up when a fisherman on our Eastern coast receives less per pound for his fish than it would cost him to ship it inland. And the farmer in Alberta—even granting that some such supplementary scheme as has been instituted in Great Britain to cover agricultural workers may be inaugurated here, although its success may be doubtful—will still be subjected to devastating climatic "acts of God," and the equally devastating fluctuations of our unstable economic markets.

If, however, the farmer could be assured of a profitable market for his crops in the years when his harvest is plentiful, the lean years might conceivably take care of themselves. Nature has a way of watching after her own needs, and the farmer, as a child of Nature, is seldom bereft of his profitable share. At least, no one can deny the fact that in this Canada of ours there is food, and fuel, and abundant wealth for all.

This is no plea for a communistic state. Communism can only become a fact when every person is willing to adhere to the unselfish, fundamental principles of "all things" equal—and even then equality becomes a question of "just" need; and no governmental regimentation, however rigid, can produce a truly communistic State if the individuals comprising the nation are not imbued with the eternal principles of brotherly love. What we do need, perhaps, is fewer bridges, and more fish; fewer

railroads, and more rail traffic; fewer middlemen between the farmer and the consumer, and more buyers of wheat, and butter, and meat; fewer people in the Government, and more government for the people.

As Bryce M. Stewart once expressed it in a paper before the Political Science Association in Ottawa "Insurance is only one unit in the attack on unemployment... The State that feels it can rest on its oars after adopting an insurance system will be rudely shocked, and the social welfare workers who think that all their difficult cases will be taken care of by the insurance scheme are doomed to disappointment."

It may also be remembered that politicians make promises, but statesmen keep them.

## THE MARKET GAMBLER ACTS

(Continued from Page 15)

to 10 or 15 points and which will neither make nor break me whichever way it turns out. I reminded the editor when he asked me to make up the alternative list of stocks upon which profit possibilities were small or non-existent that the small area of the next market rally might not afford much latitude to develop this phase of stock market gambling, but at least here is the information.

## When to Sell?

NOW if we have a rally in the market, when shall I sell? It is likely that whenever market volume appears to me to become significantly high and the Dow-Jones industrial and railroad averages are making little or no progress, right at that point will stocks be sold promptly. I realize that I am taking more chances than usual and "you can never pick the top."

## STOCKS BOUGHT NOV. 3

American Car & Foundry	\$29.63
Borg-Warner Company	32.63
Celanese Corporation	25.00
Commercial Credit Co.	56.25
Gimbel Bros.	14.50
Goodrich Rubber Co.	25.13
Montgomery Ward	51.00
N.Y. Chgo RR.	17.50
Pullman Co.	35.00
Con. Edison Co. N.Y.	32.63

Total \$319.27

Alternative List—Price Nov. 3.	
Air Reduction Co.	\$ 64.00
American Telephone Co.	147.63
Comm'l Inv. Trust	58.50
General Foods	38.50
Int'l Harvester Co.	64.50
S. S. Kresge Co.	21.25
Lake Shore Mines	50.63
R. H. Macy & Co.	45.50
Natl Dairy Products	13.75
Pen. R.Road	21.63

Total \$525.89

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Look for the label that identifies CARR'S ELYSIAN THE MELTON CARR'S CELESTIA CAMEL HAIR

# CONCERNING INSURANCE

## Financial Security For Old Age

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Insurance is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. If it is the best means available, it should be adopted; if it is not, there is no reason why it should not be rejected.

In this article is shown how insurance may be utilized to provide an old age income which will enable a man or his family to continue to spend and consume when the man himself is no longer a producer.

WHAT the average person who works for a living wants to be able to look forward to is security from financial worries in his or her old age. Every birthday that passes with the problem unsolved brings the gamble with poverty, destitution and a friendless old age that much nearer. While the provision of an old age pension by the government at age seventy takes care of many who would otherwise be absolutely destitute, it does not by any means meet the requirements for old age protection of the majority of salary and wage earners. Increasing interest is being taken by the average worker in the problem of old age protection and in those forms of insurance contracts designed to provide old age security.

These contracts provide a retirement income if the holder survives a certain period of years during which premiums are payable. The income is payable as long as the holder lives. From the standpoint of the average worker they offer several outstanding advantages. They provide for the investment of comparatively small sums of money at a rate of interest higher than that obtainable on savings bank deposits; they permit the sums so accumulated to be applied to the purchase of an annuity at a rate not only guaranteed for the future but lower than the regular price because of the absence of commission or expense in connection with the conversion; and they thus afford a practicable and semi-compulsory plan for making adequate provision for old age. A fairly substantial estate can be created in this way by means of life insurance by a person earning a few thousand dollars a year which he could not possibly create by saving alone.

### Money Safe in Insurance

MANY of those who depended in the past upon stock market securities to provide them with old age protection discovered to their sorrow that they were leaning on a very weak reed. As it turned out, if there was one thing more than another missing from their investments it was the element of security. There was as has been pointed out before, so little of the cement of security and so much of the sand of speculation, mixed together with so much water that they crumbled away at the first sign of the depression.

As a result, the canny investor is now demanding nothing short of absolute safety of principal, and, in addition, he must be satisfied that he himself or his heirs—and not his creditors—will reap the benefit of his present investments. It may not be generally known that by putting his money into one or other of the investment forms of life insurance, a person can secure both safety of principal and protection against the claims of creditors, as the law makes it practically impossible for creditors to take insurance money away from the insured or his beneficiary. Unless it can be proved that the premium money was taken out of his business and placed in life insurance with the intent to defraud creditors, even the cash values are unattachable.

Accordingly, a person need have no hesitation in building up reserves for old age protection through the purchase of life insurance. These reserves are available at any time in case of an emergency to the amounts specified in the contracts, and may be utilized for any purpose the insured sees fit, and yet they are out of reach of creditors unless he freely passes them over.

### Makes Strong Appeal

MANY business and professional men who a few years ago would not look at life insurance as a satisfactory way in which to build up an estate for old age are now taking an altogether different view. Drastic shrinkages in the market value of their security holdings have caused them to lose faith in common stocks as a complete investment program, and they are therefore in a frame of mind where life insurance with its certainty and security makes a particularly strong appeal.

There was one prominent business executive who until quite recently was not considered a good prospect for life insurance. He had some extensive holdings of common stock, a large part of which was in the company with which he was connected. For several years the stock had been going up, and he had absolute faith in the future of the company. His holdings were of such value that any large amount of life insurance seemed absolutely unnecessary. It also seemed likely that the future value of his stock would be even greater, so that payment of premiums for life insurance would look like an unnecessary expense.

When the break in the market came, his holdings shrank to a third of their former quotations, with an even greater reduction in the dividend return. He was greatly disturbed, as much of the estate upon which he depended for old age protection and for the protection of his family in the event of his death had disappeared. His faith in the part which remained was also badly shaken.

### Solves Problem

THEN he found out from an agent what life insurance could do for him in his position. While he had known about life insurance before and carried a small amount, he had never given it much consideration. When he learned that life insurance offered a way by which he could replace at least a part of the loss he had sustained, he became greatly interested.

He had been earning a good income and living up to it pretty closely, depending on the income from his investments and a small amount of life insurance to take care of old age and family protection requirements. But he now realized that this investment income was not dependable, not the kind that bankers would recommend for widows and orphans.

He studied the situation and came to the conclusion that his family might be able to live comfortably on half the present outgo. But that anything less than half would involve stepping down to a much lower scale of living. What he decided to do was to reduce the family living expenditure by about \$2,000 a year, and to use the \$2,000 to buy additional life insurance.

With the \$2,000 he bought one of the higher premium plans of insurance, as he stated that the money would have to apply as savings as well as life insurance. Insurance would constitute a large part of his savings in the future, he declared, as he was tired of putting his money into common stocks, only to see a large percentage of it sheared away in a short time.

### Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

A year ago you were of very material assistance to me in solving my insurance problem.

And now I have the problem of a friend on which I would appreciate light.

He is 39 years old with an eye condition which eight years ago resulted in his being written up six years on a 33 year endowment for \$2500 (which I understand is the only policy the company would sell him).

The representative of another company has recently sold him the same amount of 15-year endowment on which he was rated up 3 years.

He does not wish to continue the 33-year endowment because of the high rate and long period of time. So has endeavored to have it changed to a shorter period so as to get it paid for in the neighborhood of 50 years of age. This the company has refused to consider.

So he is now negotiating with them with the idea of taking a paid up policy with profits. But finds that the face of this policy with the scanty accumulated dividends is only slightly more than he has paid in.

He realizes that to get the most out of life insurance one must carry it to maturity. But with his premium of \$87.50 he would have to pay \$2900.00 to get \$2500.00 and profits at the end of 33 years.

Of course, he has had the protection in the meantime but feels that he would be as far or farther ahead to take his paid-up policy and put his premiums into a policy which rates him a better risk and pays up within a period when his earning power is more certain.

—W. H. L., Stettler, Alta.

If your friend is still in need of insurance protection for dependents, he would be making a mistake in my opinion if he took at this time the value of his 33-year endowment policy as a paid up policy rather than continue it to maturity or at least until such time as protection for dependents was longer required. Even at the rated up premium, he is paying only about half what it would cost for the 15-year endowment for the same amount at his present age. If he has no dependents and is concerned only with the accumulation of the amount of \$2,500 in a period of fifteen years, there would be no objection to taking the paid up value of the 33-year endowment, and starting on a new 15-year endowment.

### Outlook for Unemployment Insurance in Canada

IN A recent discussion of Unemployment Insurance and Invalidity before a joint meeting in New York of the Actuarial Society and the American Institute of Actuaries, Hugh H. Wolfenden, Consulting Actuary and Statistician of Toronto, referred to the status and outlook in Canada with respect to both Unemployment and Health Insurance. As a practical proposition, these have recently been shown to depend mainly on the conflict which has arisen, over a long period, between the Provinces and the Dominion Government concerning their respective legislative powers.

Under the British North America Act, by which Canada's constitution has been governed since 1867, it is clear that the intention was to create a strong central government with the



—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

ALFRED H. PARADIS, engineer and industrialist, of Montreal, who has been elected to the board of directors of the Montreal Life Insurance Company.

provinces confining their legislative activity to matters of a provincial or local nature. The course of events since 1867, however, has placed a different interpretation on the Act due chiefly to the competitive attempts of the various legislative bodies to enlarge their horizons supported by the attitude of the Privy Council, whose edicts represent the final word.

The unemployment insurance situation is affected by this conflict of powers. The Dominion Government introduced an "Employment and Social Insurance Act" in 1935 which had the support of both the Government and the Opposition, but this was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada in January of 1937. This was an insurance plan with proper and adequate safeguards, founded on exhaustive actuarial investigations and based on principles which have emerged as practicable from the long and varied British experience. The Dominion Government has since unsuccessfully attempted to secure the co-operation of the provinces for an amendment to the British North America Act which would bring "Unemployment Insurance" within the federal powers, and there is no immediate likelihood of Dominion legislation on the matter. However, a single member of one Provincial Government has made a statement that his Government will introduce a measure during the coming session.

The chief advocate of Health Insurance legislation has been British Columbia. A bill was passed in this province but not proclaimed due to the organized opposition of influential groups—particularly the medical profession. One other governmental health insurance plan, only in Canada has progressed so far as to receive legislative sanction. That scheme was to be established in Alberta, but the advent of the Social Credit Government intervened.

Mr. Wolfenden pointed out that one of the most significant matters in the discussion of health insurance in Canada today is the desire to find some co-operative means of securing adequate medical and ancillary services for all the people.

He emphasized that the actuary has a direct and deep responsibility in giving professional guidance to many of these Governmental schemes. It will require patience to deal with the prevalent misunderstandings; but if they can be resolved in such a way that these national or provincial plans may properly be classifiable as "actuarially sound," the profession will have made a real contribution to national economic policy.

## PLUS VALUE

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But this service also has a "plus" value. Accidents will happen. When they do, this Company's co-operation insures the quickest and most economical accomplishment of permanent repairs and restored production.

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DESK PAD OF A  
WISE MAN  
MEMORANDUM  
Must make  
certain of In-  
dependence in  
my Old Age  
I will  
write to  
**SUN LIFE OF CANADA**  
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FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA	
Established 1923	994,296.59
CONSOLIDATED FIRE & CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.	
Established 1911	831,897.35
MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP. OF NEW YORK	
Established 1910	15,769,169.00
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	
Established 1851	7,338,943.28
BANKERS & SHIPPERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF N.Y.	
Established 1918	6,402,814.01
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY	
Established 1910	4,098,712.78
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY	
Established 1865	6,367,827.08
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY	
Established 1873	4,784,697.22
STANSTEAD & SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE CO.	
Established 1855	1,253,270.23
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY	
Established 1911	19,155,032.17

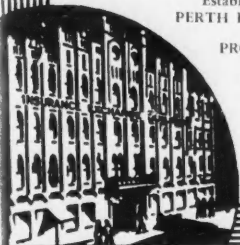
## TORONTO GENERAL AGENTS

GORE DISTRICT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	
Established 1859	\$ 2,346,069.46
ECONOMICAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	
Established 1873	2,594,862.75
PERTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	
Established 1863	1,699,998.14
PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	
Established 1903	11,389,701.40
BRITISH OAK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	
Established 1908	3,661,446.64

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## THE SAFE AND SAVE

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## WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK

### Hiram Walker - Gooderham & Worts

HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS, a holding company, sells through subsidiaries a wide range of products, including Canadian Club bonded whiskey, younger straight whiskeys and blends, such as Ten High, Black Hawk, G & W Five Star, Mill Farm, Barclay's, etc., and Ballantine's and Stodart's Scotches. Reputed to be the largest single distiller of gin in the United States, the company constructed a distillery in Peoria, Ill., in 1934 with an annual capacity of 30,000,000 gallons which assures it of sufficient productive facilities once it becomes unprofitable to import Canadian stocks, which to date have formed the bases of many American blends. Plants are located in the United States, Scotland and Canada. A substantial sum has been invested in the building of a Scotch distillery and the controlling interest in Canadian Industrial Alcohol was acquired in 1937.

With operations concentrated in the United States, this Canadian distilling company is, of course, subject to the peculiarities of the American market. Faced with the necessity of accumulating maturing stocks, the American distilling industry produced far in excess of consumption from 1934 to 1938. As a result, stocks equal to about six years' requirements at the 1937 rate of consumption are stored in bonded warehouses. To date only a small percentage of this is fully aged, but it is inevitable that the amount of four-year-old stock will increase greatly and that future production will probably be limited to replacing the stock used in any one year. So that, in all probability, a slump in American distilling activity from the levels reached in the last several years, is likely to occur.

Since the productive capacity is more than three times the demonstrated actual demand, an unfavorable inventory situation may occur, unless production does slack off. Another result of this overstocking is that imports will probably decline in the future, for it will become unprofitable to import Canadian whiskeys in direct competition with matured domestic stock. While Scotch whiskeys are expected to lose some ground as the quality of American whiskeys improves, they will probably remain an important market factor.

### Profit Margin Off

BECAUSE liquor prices in the United States have fallen off slightly more than 50 per cent

since 1934, and production costs and taxes have increased, profit margins have narrowed considerably. Moreover, since prices and profit margins are currently well above levels formerly considered normal, a further shrinkage of profits seems to be indicated. Then, too, an additional price decline is likely to occur as mature whiskey becomes available, and the industry seems headed for a period of instability before the price structure jells. This danger is emphasized by the heavy inventories overhanging the market. However, despite the prospective lessening of net income for the industry as a whole, operations are expected to show a more than satisfactory return.

The experience of the liquor industry in the United States since repeal has been too limited to permit an accurate basis for conclusions regarding earning power in the future. However, over the long term the industry should settle down to a position wherein markets will increase with the growth of population and earnings will be relatively stable, subject to minor fluctuations in costs and prices. Large companies, like Hiram Walker's, have almost completed their inventory accumulations, and will therefore not need large amounts of capital in the future. So that fairly generous dividend policies should become the rule rather than the exception in the industry.

### Walker's Contrast

IN SHARP contrast to the experience of other major distillers, Hiram Walker's earnings have increased steadily since repeal, mirroring increased sales in the United States market. After giving effect to all ordinary charges, and a special item of \$111,810 "exchange adjustment arising from conversion of net assets of the Scottish subsidiary," the company shows net earnings, on a preliminary basis, of \$5,824,150, equal to \$8.04 per common share, for the year ended August 31, 1938. This compares with net income of \$6,002,815, or \$8.29 per share in 1937 and with \$4,335,302, equivalent to \$6.56, two years ago. In 1934 and 1933, respectively, net incomes of \$3,025,594 (\$4.58 per common share) and \$2,905,136 (\$4.40 per common share) were shown.

Earnings on the no par \$1-dividend-bearing preferred stock were \$13.63 in 1938, against \$14.02 per share in 1937 and \$10.41 in 1936. On the average number of shares of preferred stock outstanding in the past five years, net earnings have averaged about \$10.58 per share per annum. The latest fiscal period was the second consecutive year in which the company has earned in excess of \$8 per common share—more than double the annual dividend of \$4 per share.

Future sales volumes of Hiram Walker's are likely to fluctuate with cyclical trends, although world-wide distribution of Canadian Club—which is a large contributor to earnings—should lend a degree of stability. In common with other companies in the industry, Hiram Walker's earnings over the next several years may decline under levels recorded over the past few years unless sales volumes are expanded considerably, despite the fact that sizeable savings will be effected as the domestic stocks mature.

In the meanwhile, a conservative, but stable dividend policy will, in all likelihood, prevail. Despite the fact that the nature of the industry infects them with speculative risks, the common and preferred stocks are attractive for the yield afforded. Selling currently at 49½, the common is yielding approximately 8 per cent; the preferred, selling at 19½, is yielding 5.9 per cent. In 1937, the common recorded a high of 51½ with a low of 32; the preferred showed a high of 20 and a low of 16½.

## REAL ESTATE, MUNICIPAL BOND QUOTATIONS

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REAL ESTATE ISSUES	
Acadia Apartments 6½ 49 38	42
Ancroft Place 4.56 47 28	54
Balfour Building 6 43 28	55
Bay Adelaide Garage 6½ 47 50	56
Bloor St. George Rlty. 7 16 37	42
Deer Park Manor 7 46 45	45
Dominion Square 6 48 48	47
Ellis Park Apts. 6½ 43 48	52
Godfrey Realty 6 42 49	44
Lord Nelson Hotel 4 47 36	36
Mayor Building 6½ 42 43	43
Montreal Apartments 5½ 48 68	72
Northern Ont. Bldg. 6½ 43 96	106
Ontario Building 3½ 43 66	70
Ogilvy Realty 5½ 51 66	70
Richmond Bay 6½ 47 97	102
Richmond Building 7 42 12	18
St. Catharines Rlty. 3 57 33	39
Vancouver Georgia Hotel 6 47 37	63
Windsor Arms Hotel 6½ 47 84	

MUNICIPAL ISSUES	
East York, Township of 89	74
Ethelbert, Township of 97	102
Fort Erie, Town of 99	103
Kingsville, Town of 96	103
Leamington, Town of 98	103
Leaside, Town of 98	103
Midland, Town of 99	103
Mimico, Town of 101	105
New Toronto, Town of 101	105
Niagara Falls, City of 101	105
North York, Township of 92	103
Pembroke, Town of 14	18
Riverside, Town of 14	18
St. Boniface, City of 29	44
Scarborough, Township of 35	40
Sudbury, City of 101	105
Trenton, Town of 98	102
Weston, Town of 98	103
Windsor, City of 80	85
York, Township of 80	85

Municipal quotations are necessarily approximate, there being various coupon rates and maturities.

## TOURISTS

The expenditure of tourists entering Canada from the United States in 1937 was about \$281,000,000, while those of tourists entering Canada via ocean ports is estimated at about \$14,000,000.

## Forestall Regrets

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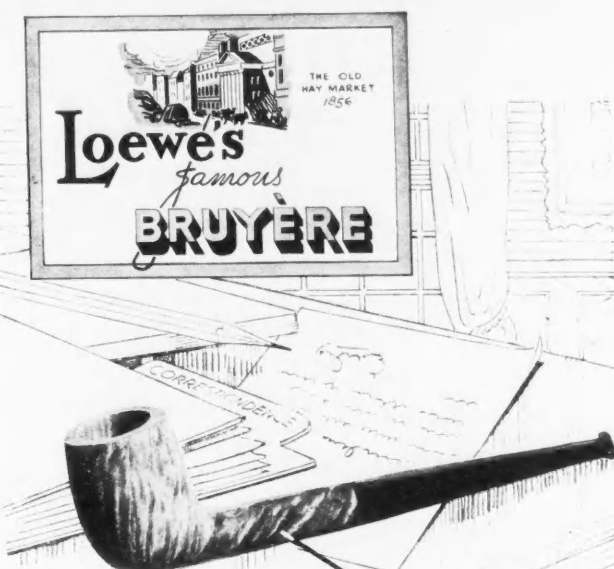
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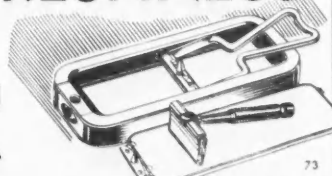
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Algoma's 30" Structural Mill, 18" and 12" Merchant Mills now produce structural steel shapes in a wide range of sizes and weights which include most of the heavy sections formerly imported. Beams and channels from the smallest sizes to 15", "H" columns, angles to 6" x 6", flats to 12", structural and special car zeels, structural tees, and steel sheet piling are some of the sections on Algoma's regular production schedules.

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Algoma structural sections are stocked by leading Canadian fabricators and warehousemen.

## ALGOMA STEEL



The new Thousand Islands Bridge stretching in a series of bridges and connecting roadways over eight miles from Ivy Lea, Ontario, to Collins Landing, New York, recently opened by Canada's Prime Minister and the President of the United States. Canadian Bridge Company Limited, contractor for Canadian crossing superstructure.



The new Blue Water Bridge connecting Sarnia, Ontario, with Port Huron, Michigan. This giant structure, reaching across the St. Clair River, is 1½ miles in length. Sarnia Bridge Company, Limited, and Hamilton Bridge Company, Limited, contractors for Canadian approach superstructure.



The new C.N.R. Bridge over the St. John River at Fredericton. This bridge is 2,000 ft. in length and contains approximately 3,000 tons of steel. Hamilton Bridge Company, Ltd., contractor.



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## NEW BOOKS

### SOCIAL SECURITY

"Planning and Administration of Unemployment Compensation in the United States" by Bryce M. Stewart, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., New York, \$4.00.

BY F. GOULD McLEAN

THIS is the fourth volume in a series of studies, dealing with unemployment insurance and public employment offices, initiated by Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., in 1933. The first three volumes cover Great Britain, Germany, Canada, France, Sweden, and Switzerland. This study considers the United States' system of employment service and unemployment compensation from an administrative viewpoint, against a background of the development and provisions of the Social Security and Wagner-Peyser acts. It analyzes in detail the structure of the federal-state system, and, taking as a sample five jurisdictions—Wisconsin, New York, New Hampshire, California, and the District of Columbia—considers the type and development of the state organizations and procedures.

To those persons who are interested in unemployment insurance for Canada, this study will be most valuable. After pointing out some of the serious defects which have appeared in the system, due to the large num-

ber of funds, with their separate jurisdictions, varying rates of unemployment, diversification of risk, apparent lack of actuarial advice, etc., etc., the author makes several suggestions for a more effective organization.

In summary, these proposals look to a more simplified and integrated organization under a unified command; more flexible budget provision; a better actuarial basis together with the creation of a technical committee, such as the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee in Great Britain, to be attached to the Social Security Board to safeguard the state funds and to render actuarial service to the state agencies; a greater degree of uniformity in state legislation and administrative procedures, and a federal-state system of unemployment assistance supplementary to unemployment compensation to bolster the funds, provide more adequate protection, and, through federal grants-in-aid, to promote a much needed standardization in law and practice.

In view of the recurring attempts in Canada to promote social insurance schemes under provincial sponsorship, it is particularly interesting to note the final conclusion—that no matter how thorough-going any effort to improve the present federal-state system may be, it will still prove defective. Because of differences in organization and administrative control in the various states, pro-

tection cannot be uniform throughout the country, and some funds will become solvent while others continue to pay benefits. It is therefore concluded that "complete reconstruction on a national basis will come, either by the evolutionary process or by drastic revision in a time of stress."

All in all, this is a very illuminating survey, and no member of federal or provincial governments in Canada should fail to study it carefully, especially the final chapter wherein are set forth the author's "conclusions."

### MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

MINING in Canada continues to hold special interest among those with capital to invest. A short time ago a bond issue for \$1,000,000 to provide funds for placing Uchi Gold Mines on a producing basis was so heavily oversubscribed as to necessitate the return of nearly \$2,000,000 to applicants. Now comes the advice that a public offering of 1,000,000 shares of Thompson-Lundmark at 25 cents per share has been so heavily oversubscribed that some of the applicants are being cut down to a mere fraction of amounts applied for.

Eldorado Gold Mines reports very heavy demand for radium and uranium. Orders received in the past few weeks are said to exceed the total sales during the preceding year.

Macassa is developing a big width of ore at the 3,475 ft. level. The values compare favorably with mine aver-

age and the vein is some 15 ft. in width in the first few rounds taken out in the drift. The mill is handling 400 tons of ore daily, and the indications point toward new production records.

East Malartic Mines has put its new mill into operation and is handling upwards of 500 tons of ore daily. After being broken in, the plant is designed to handle 750 tons per day. The grade of ore is low to medium, and may show an average recovery of close to \$6 per ton. Operating at full capacity of the new plant, a production of well above \$100,000 monthly is indicated in due time.

Moneta Porcupine produced \$250,236 in the third quarter of this year. The ore is yielding an average of over \$18 per ton, while operating costs, including taxes and administration, are approximately \$8 per ton. The mill is treating 150 tons of ore daily.

Siscoe Gold Mines had a gross income of \$1,880,340 in the first nine months of this year, compared with \$2,030,498 in the corresponding period of 1937. Net profit also declined to \$797,622 in the nine-month period compared with \$969,790 in the first nine months of 1937.

Upper Canada Mines in the eastern part of Kirkland Lake has gone into production at close to 100 tons daily. This has been accomplished through a lease on the Morris-Kirkland mill located some five miles away. Ore is being trucked to the mill from the Upper Canada.

Thompson-Lundmark has commenced diamond drilling preparatory to the underground development of its properties in the Yellowknife gold area. The surface showings of gold are among the richest so far found in the Canadian Northwest.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company established a record in the three months ended Sept. 30 by treating 117,877 tons of ore, and realized a net profit of \$1,058,359 after allowing for all costs, including taxes and administration.

Hard Rock Gold has brought its new milling equipment into play. The plant is now capable of handling 300 tons daily. The indications are that the new process has brought about a sharp increase in the percentage of recovery. Once this measure is up to the satisfaction of the directors, the plan to increase mill capacity to possibly 600 tons per day will be taken into consideration.

Smelter Gold has completed the purchase of property in the Yellowknife gold area. These new holdings have been acquired outright and transferred to Smelter Gold. The group consists of twelve mining claims, embracing approximately 600 acres, and is located immediately adjacent to the Thompson-Lundmark on the northwest.

Kenricia Gold Mines, controlled by Jos. Errington and associates, is another property to be brought into production in the Kenora district. A mill of 150 tons daily capacity is in course of erection.

Central Patricia is to extend its main shaft from a present depth of 1,450 ft. to 2,050 ft. with a view to giving access to four more levels by the middle of 1939. Also, this same company will extend the Springer shaft to 1,000 ft. from its present depth of 400 ft.

### MINE MAKERS OF CANADA



—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

JOHN WILLIAM MacKENZIE, M.E., B.Sc., Mining Engineer, Superintendent, Bankfield Consolidated Mines Ltd., at Bankfield, Ont., is a native of Sydney, N.S., and received his education at the Academy there and Mount Allison and Nova Scotia Technical College, where he was awarded his degree of B.Sc. He started his mining career in 1928 as assistant in charge of shaft sinking, Stadacona Rouyn Mines Ltd. In 1929 he accepted a post as assistant to the manager, Malartic Gold Mines Ltd. He joined Ventures Limited in Toronto, 1925, and was placed in charge of the engineering office and remained with them until 1932. In the fall of 1932 he accepted a position as Assistant Manager, Bossiers Mining Co. Ltd. and remained with them for a year. He was Manager of the Adanac Gold Mines Ltd., Rouyn, Que., from 1933-34. He was appointed Superintendent of the Bankfield Consolidated Mines Ltd. in 1934, which position he now retains. Mr. MacKenzie is a director of the Long Lac Telephone Co. and is keenly interested in town welfare and sports.

He is a Member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, of which he is Chairman of Lake Head branch.



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engineers measure in advance the strain each part must bear. They specify in advance those Nickel Alloys they know will stand up under the particular conditions. Equipment is lighter and more compact because of the unusual strength of Nickel Alloys, and their increased resistance to wear and corrosion.

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 12, 1938

## Toronto's Most Brilliant Debutante Party

BY "JAY"

IN A season crowded with brilliant functions for Toronto's debutantes, the ball given by Lady Eaton on Friday, October 28, to introduce her two daughters, Florence Mary and Evelyn Beatrice, will surely live long in the memory of the six hundred guests.

It was an eerie world that greeted the guests as they stepped from the elevators on the reception floor of the Eaton Auditorium. Passing through a decorative Eastern

### JAY'S PICTURES

LADY EATON with Miss Marjorie Maston of Wilmington, Del., and Mr. Gilbert McCrea Eaton with "Dibbles." Right, Mr. William Holton of Hamilton, arrives.

canopy of red and gold, they entered a magic world of make-believe. Down the length of one side of the foyer Harlequins posed against the rich hangings, holding aloft cornucopias of white and red chrysanthemums. At intervals down the opposite side, on semi-circular pedestals, were snow-white horses in the act of leaping through circus hoops of smilax and multi-colored lights. Standing on the edge of the white-carpeted aisle which ran the length of the foyer was a guard of honor of fantastic figures which might have stepped forth from the tales of the Arabian Nights—statuesque blackamoors, with huge carnival-like turbaned heads, flaring gold-colored tunics, and white trousers,—all stiffly erect, each bearing a great spear-headed pennant.

MR. AND MRS. AEMILIUS JARVIS greet their hostess, Centre, Mr. Edward Johnson with his daughter, Mrs. George H. Drew. Right, Miss Florence Mary Eaton with Mr. Samuel Small of Princeton, N.J.

THE reception took place just within the Auditorium rotunda, gold toned hangings dividing it from the ballroom. Here, before a gold latticed screen, banked with a profusion of white chrysanthemums, stood Lady Eaton with her two daughters.

The reception began at ten o'clock, the guests then passing on into the ball-room, in the centre of which, and suspended overhead, was an enormous gauze drum filled with thousands of multi-colored balloons. Around the walls were tall Pierrots holding aloft large golden white discs, through which broke a profusion of white and wine-toned chrysanthemums.

Shortly after midnight there was heard the thrilling note of the hunter's horn and the orchestra struck up a grand march while the guests discovered that once more magic had been at work in the foyer. The posing Harlequins had vanished and in their place down the length of the foyer was a long canopied food bar, and while supper was being served groups of

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## NEW BOOKS

### SOCIAL SECURITY

"Planning and Administration of Unemployment Compensation in the United States" by Bryce M. Stewart. Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., New York. \$4.00.

BY F. GOULD McLEAN

THIS is the fourth volume in a series of studies, dealing with unemployment insurance and public employment offices, initiated by Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., in 1933. The first three volumes cover Great Britain, Germany, Canada, France, Sweden, and Switzerland. This study considers the United States' system of employment service and unemployment compensation from an administrative viewpoint, against a background of the development and provisions of the Social Security and Wagner-Peyser acts. It analyzes in detail the structure of the federal-state system, and, taking as a sample five jurisdictions—Wisconsin, New York, New Hampshire, California, and the District of Columbia—considers the type and development of the state organizations and procedures.

To those persons who are interested in unemployment insurance for Canada, this study will be most valuable. After pointing out some of the serious defects which have appeared in the system, due to the large num-

ber of funds, with their separate jurisdictions, varying rates of unemployment, diversification of risk, apparent lack of actuarial advice, etc., etc., the author makes several suggestions for a more effective organization.

In summary, these proposals look to a more simplified and integrated organization under a unified command; more flexible budget provision; a better actuarial basis together with the creation of a technical committee, such as the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee in Great Britain, to be attached to the Social Security Board to safeguard the state funds and to render actuarial service to the state agencies; a greater degree of uniformity in state legislation and administrative procedures, and a federal-state system of unemployment assistance supplementary to unemployment compensation to bolster the funds, provide more adequate protection, and, through federal grants-in-aid, to promote a much needed standardization in law and practice.

In view of the recurring attempts in Canada to promote social insurance schemes under provincial sponsorship, it is particularly interesting to note the final conclusion—that no matter how thorough-going any effort to improve the present federal-state system may be, it will still prove defective. Because of differences in organization and administrative control in the various states, pro-

tection cannot be uniform throughout the country, and some funds will become solvent while others continue to pay benefits. It is therefore concluded that "complete reconstruction on a national basis will come, either by the evolutionary process or by drastic revision in a time of stress."

All in all, this is a very illuminating survey, and no member of federal or provincial governments in Canada should fail to study it carefully, especially the final chapter wherein are set forth the author's "conclusions."

### MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

MINING in Canada continues to hold special interest among those with capital to invest. A short time ago a bond issue for \$1,000,000 to provide funds for placing Uchi Gold Mines on a producing basis was so heavily oversubscribed as to necessitate the return of nearly \$2,000,000 to applicants. Now comes the advice that a public offering of 1,000,000 shares of Thompson-Lundmark at 25 cents per share has been so heavily oversubscribed that some of the applicants are being cut down to a mere fraction of amounts applied for.

Eldorado Gold Mines reports very heavy demand for radium and uranium. Orders received in the past few weeks are said to exceed the total sales during the preceding year.

Macassa is developing a big width of ore at the 3,475 ft. level. The values compare favorably with mine aver-

age and the vein is some 15 ft. in width in the first few rounds taken out in the drift. The mill is handling 400 tons of ore daily, and the indications point toward new production records.

East Malarctic Mines has put its new mill into operation and is handling upwards of 500 tons of ore daily. After being broken in, the plant is designed to handle 750 tons per day. The grade of ore is low to medium, and may show an average recovery of close to \$6 per ton. Operating at full capacity of the new plant, a production of well above \$100,000 monthly is indicated in due time.

Moneta Porcupine produced \$250,256 in the third quarter of this year. The ore is yielding an average of over \$18 per ton, while operating costs, including taxes and administration, are approximately \$8 per ton. The mill is treating 150 tons of ore daily.

Siscoe Gold Mines had a gross income of \$1,880,340 in the first nine months of this year, compared with \$2,030,498 in the corresponding period of 1937. Net profit also declined to \$797,622 in the nine-month period, compared with \$969,790 in the first nine months of 1937.

Upper Canada Mines in the easterly part of Kirkland Lake has gone into production at close to 100 tons daily. This has been accomplished through a lease on the Morris-Kirkland mine located some five miles away. Ore is being trucked to the mill from the Upper Canada.

Thompson-Lundmark has commenced diamond drilling preparatory to the underground development of its properties in the Yellowknife gold area. The surface showings of gold are among the richest so far found in the Canadian Northwest.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company established a record in the three months ended Sept. 30 by treating 417,877 tons of ore, and realizing a net profit of \$1,058,359 after allowing for all costs, including taxes and administration.

Hard Rock Gold has brought its new milling equipment into play. The plant is now capable of handling 300 tons daily. The indications are that the new process has brought about a sharp increase in the percentage of recovery. Once this measure up to the satisfaction of the directors, the plan to increase mill capacity to possibly 600 tons per day will be taken into consideration.

Smelter Gold has completed the purchase of property in the Yellowknife gold area. These new holdings have been acquired outright and transferred to Smelter Gold. The group consists of twelve mining claims, embracing approximately 400 acres, and is located immediately adjacent to the Thompson-Lundmark on the northwest.

Kenricia Gold Mines, controlled by Jos. Errington and associates, is another property to be brought into production in the Kenora district. A mill of 100 tons daily capacity is in course of erection.

Central Patricia is to extend its main shaft from a present depth of 1,450 ft. to 2,050 ft. with a view to giving access to four more levels by the middle of 1939. Also, this same company will extend the Spring shaft to 1,000 ft. from its present depth of 400 ft.

### MINE MAKERS OF CANADA



—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

JOHN WILLIAM MacKENZIE, M.P., B.Sc., Mining Engineer, Superintendent, Bankfield Consolidated Mines Ltd., of Bankfield, Ont., is a native of Sydney, N.S., and received his education at the Academy there and Mount Allison and Nova Scotia Technical College, where he was awarded his degree of B.Sc. He started his mining career in 1928 as assistant in charge of shaft sinking, Stadacona Road Mines Ltd. In 1929 he accepted a post as assistant to the manager, Malarctic Gold Mines Ltd. He joined Ventures Limited in Toronto, 1925, and was placed in charge of the engineering office and remained with them until 1932. In the fall of 1932 he accepted a position as Assistant Manager, Bussiers Mining Co. Ltd., and remained with them for a year. He was Manager of the Adanac Gold Mines Ltd., Rouyn, Que., from 1933-34. He was appointed Superintendent of the Bankfield Consolidated Mines Ltd. in 1934, which position he now retains. Mr. MacKenzie is a director of the Long Lac Telephone Co. and is keenly interested in town welfare and sports.

He is a Member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, of which he is Chairman of Lake Head branch.



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LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 12, 1938

## Toronto's Most Brilliant Debutante Party

BY "JAY"

IN A season crowded with brilliant functions for Toronto's debutantes, the ball given by Lady Eaton on Friday, October 28, to introduce her two daughters, Florence Mary and Evelyn Beatrice, will surely live long in the memory of the six hundred guests.

It was an eerie world that greeted the guests as they stepped from the elevators on the reception floor of the Eaton Auditorium. Passing through a decorative Eastern

### JAY'S PICTURES

LADY EATON with Miss Marjorie Maston of Wilmington, Del., and Mr. Gilbert McCrea Eaton with "Dibbles." Right, Mr. William Holton of Hamilton, arrives.

canopy of red and gold, they entered a magic world of make-believe. Down the length of one side of the foyer Harlequins posed against the rich hangings, holding aloft cornucopias of white and red chrysanthemums. At intervals down the opposite side, on semi-circular pedestals, were snow-white horses in the act of leaping through circus hoops of smilax and multi-colored lights. Standing on the edge of the white-carpeted aisle which ran the length of the foyer was a guard of honor of fantastic figures which might have stepped forth from the tales of the Arabian Nights—statuesque blackamoors, with huge carnival-like turbaned heads, flaring gold-colored tunics, and white trousers—all stiffly erect, each bearing a great spear-headed pennant.

MR. AND MRS. AEMILIUS JARVIS greet their hostess, Centre, Mr. Edward Johnson with his daughter, Mrs. George H. Drew. Right, Miss Florence Mary Eaton with Mr. Samuel Small of Princeton, N.J.

THE reception took place just within the Auditorium rotunda, gold toned hangings dividing it from the ballroom. Here, before a gold latticed screen, banked with a profusion of white chrysanthemums, stood Lady Eaton with her two daughters.

The reception began at ten o'clock, the guests then passing on into the ball-room, in the centre of which, and suspended overhead, was an enormous gauze drum filled with thousands of multi-colored balloons. Around the walls were tall Pierrots holding aloft large golden white discs, through which broke a profusion of white and wine-toned chrysanthemums.

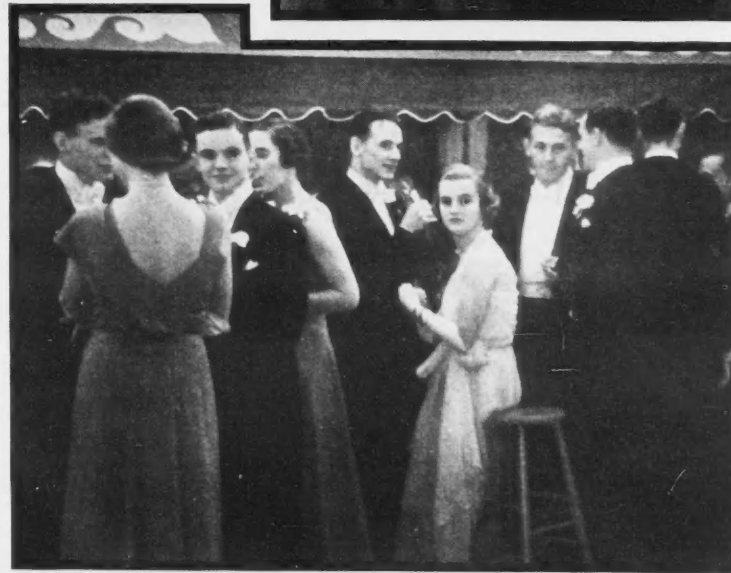
Shortly after midnight there was heard the thrilling note of the hunter's horn and the orchestra struck up a grand march while the guests discovered that once more magic had been at work in the foyer. The posing Harlequins had vanished and in their place down the length of the foyer was a long canopied food bar, and while supper was being served groups of

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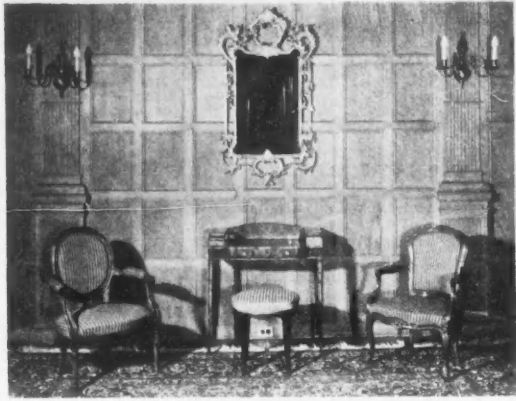
strolling musicians and singers wandered about singing and playing.

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A group illustrating the late 18th century tendency toward refinement and simplicity of line. The armchair on the left is Louis XVI, the one on the right an earlier Louis XV style. Writing table is Sheraton mahogany; pier glass carved and gilt Chippendale.

## GALLERY OF ANTIQUES AND REPRODUCTIONS

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Some people do not fully understand banking operations and might ask:

1. What have the banks got to represent our deposits if they do not have it all in cash?
2. How can the banks repay our deposits, over \$2,262,000,000, with the amount of cash they hold?

The answer to No. 1 is: Look at any bank balance sheet and you will see for yourself that a bank owns more than it owes. That is to say—if all of its depositors were paid off and all of its other debts paid, a balance would be left belonging to the shareholders.

That should answer your first question satisfactorily. And now for No. 2:

Look again at a bank balance sheet and you will see that in addition to the cash it holds, the bank owns assets quickly convertible into cash, or which can be used to borrow from the Bank of Canada.

Experience has taught banks the amount of cash it is necessary to carry to meet ordinary day to day demands, and also the proportion it is necessary to carry in gilt-edged quick assets which can be liquidated to meet even an extraordinary demand. Banks know that it is absurd to expect all depositors to call for their money at the same time.

That would be like saying that if everybody got sick at the same time there would not be room in the hospitals to take care of them.

Or that if everybody who travels by street car decided to travel at exactly the same hour, there would not be enough cars to carry them.

Or that if every person who carries life insurance died on the same day all the claims could not be met.

Or that if every sea were drained dry there would be no ocean liners.

Such statements are meaningless when you expose them to the cold light of commonsense.

Where, then, does all the money come from? That question can best be answered by asking this one: Who owns it—and how do they get it?

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ALBERT PRATZ who will be soloist at the next "Nine O'Clock" concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at Massey Hall on Tuesday, November 15.

## MUSICAL EVENTS

### The Rise of San Carlo

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE growth of the San Carlo Opera Company, over a considerable period of years, from a routine singing troupe into a self-contained artistic unit of fine artistic quality has been a most interesting development. Its director, Fortune Gallo, is the most successful impresario of itinerant grand opera that America has known, because his aim is artistic as well as commercial, and he gives the public the best productions possible at a low scale of prices. He does not depend merely on a few soloists but provides a fine ensemble, in respect of chorus, orchestra and ballet; and the investiture of his productions has become more sumptuous and tasteful in recent seasons. What began as an Italian company is now cosmopolitan. For instance the six leading roles of "Lohengrin" were sung by two Americans, three Russians and one German.

He is fortunate in enjoying the services of a conductor of remarkable energy and versatility in Carlo Peroni. A conductor who can direct with unfailing artistic enthusiasm and efficiency eight different operas a week, as does Peroni, is assuredly a rare avist. The stage director, Louis Rayboud, is also a man of exceptional ability.

The life of a grand opera executive is beset with trials, but it is seldom that all leading tenors fall ill simultaneously. That was what happened to the San Carlo Company last week, however; and more tenors had to be dug out in New York to be put into instant rehearsal by Mr. Peroni. One of them, Arthur Geary, an American who took on the title role of "Lohengrin" on 48 hours' notice was a real find.

Of the six productions at Massey Hall, that of "Lohengrin," a difficult work to present outside a permanent opera house, was perhaps the best example of the artistic stature of the organization. It was vital and dramatically impressive from first to last; nothing crude or slipshod anywhere. This work, first presented under the direction of Liszt at Weimar in 1850 marked the turning point of Wagner's career in Germany. Apart from its music, radiant with poetic feeling, the mediaeval naivete of the legend is amazingly present in its action, when it is well done. It is a sort of conflict between benign and malignant sorcery, and though Elsa is a simpaton in sore need of a mother's advice, she became a radiantly lovely figure as presented by Bianca Saroya, the beauty of whose singing was enhanced by the queenly dignity of her acting. Seldom has a tenor in a first appearance here made so fine an impression as Arthur Geary. His voice is of resonant lyric quality, and his whole performance was marked by distinction and fire. The role of the sorceress Ortrud was sung and acted with rare significance by Lyuba Senderowna, ably seconded by the Russian baritone, Ivan Petroff, who made Telramund a really vital figure in the story. An outstanding performance was that of *King Henry* by Harold Kravitt, a superb basso; and the role of the *Herald*, sung by Stefan Kozakevich, was impressive in declamation.

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When somebody wants to change all your business and economic methods and by some mysterious magic to bring about overnight a promised millennium of prosperity, ask what success such a theorist has made of handling his own affairs, before you back his theory.

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Canada's chartered banks not only serve the individual well, they are a great factor in the building of the nation.

"Aida" was the only other opera in which the ballet got a real opportunity; and though the pageantry of Verdi's most spectacular opera is not convincing in small-scale production, the work gave opportunities for fine singing by Mmes. Saroya (*Aida*) and Senderowna (*Amneris*). Ferrera was second rate as *Rhadames*, and Mostyn Thomas an excellent early edition of *Haile Selassie*. The impressiveness of

the ceremonial scenes was greatly enhanced by the singing of Kravitt as the *High Priest*.

The *Don Basilio* of Kravitt was the outstanding feature of the production of Rossini's "Barber of Seville." This was a famous role of both Chaliapin and Edouard de Reszké, and though the German singer did not equal them, he was a good runner-up. A Russian *Figaro* is a novelty, and Ivan Petroff sang and acted well, though not so easy as an Italian in the patter of the role. One of the delights of the performance was the *Dr. Bartolo* by the veteran basso buffo, Natale Corvi, who after fifty years on the stage knows its quips backward. Lucille Meusel was an attractive *Rosina* though inclined to sing sharp, and Lawrence Power after a rush trip from New York did fairly well with the *Count*.

Hizi Koyke, a Japanese prima donna, completely captured the enthusiasm of her listeners, by the beauty of her singing and the pathetic quality of her acting, in "Madam Butterfly".

### T.S.O. Nine O'Clocks

DESPITE extremely low prices, attendance at the first of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's "Nine O'Clocks" fell much below expectations. This was probably due to the fact that many were unaware of the nature of the project, despite public announcements. Those present had the privilege of listening to a very fine concert, running precisely one hour and a half. The improved quality of the orchestra in all sections was even more apparent than at the gala inaugural a week previously. The principal number was Brahms' Symphony No. 1 in C minor, a work in which the imaginative breadth and magnificent control of Sir Ernest MacMillan as conductor have been revealed in the past. Confident attack, tonal beauty, and distinction in nuancing and phrasing made the whole rendering supremely satisfying. These elements were especially manifest in the grandiose passages of the last movement, based on a Lutheran chorale. The sustained beauty of the rendering of the slow movement was also memorable.

The shorter numbers included a very brilliant and colorful rendering of Wagner's "Tannhauser" Overture, (not included in the broadcast). The refinement and fervor of the Venusberg passages were noteworthy.

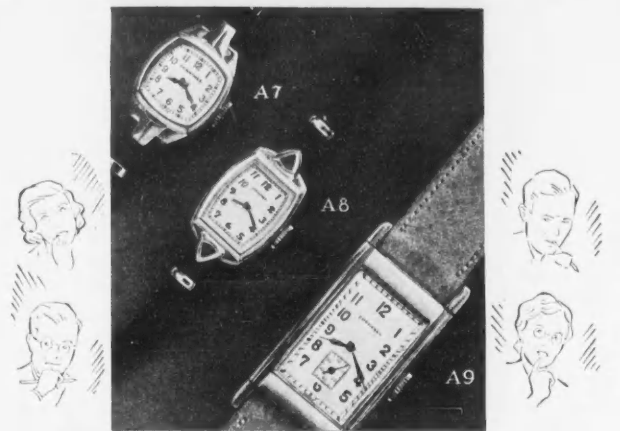
### Jessica Dragonette

A VAST audience was present at the first of the Celebrity Concert Series at Massey Hall;—but interest in the event was pictorial rather than musical. The majority of those present had come just to see, in person, a renowned example of what radio chroniclers describe in their jejune way as "sweethearts of the air." The attraction was Jessica Dragonette, one of the first American singers to win a lasting place in the affections of radio listeners, as chief figure in commercial programs organized by the Canadian conductor, Rosario Bourdon. Though of American parentage Miss Dragonette happens to have been born in Calcutta, India. Her first public experience was as a chorister in Max Reinhardt's famous production "The Miracle."

At her concert on Monday night, Miss Dragonette made a charming



ALEXANDER KIPNIS, basso, who will be heard in Toronto at Hart House Theatre on Monday, November 21, at 3 o'clock, in a recital under the auspices of the Women's Musical Club.



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Illustrated are three delightful models of the Longines "Gold Medal" series, 10K gold-filled cases, \$35.00 each. But to see a good assortment of the latest Longines models, visit the Longines-Wittnauer Jeweller (who can also show the Wittnauer, Longine's companion line, selling up from \$25.00).



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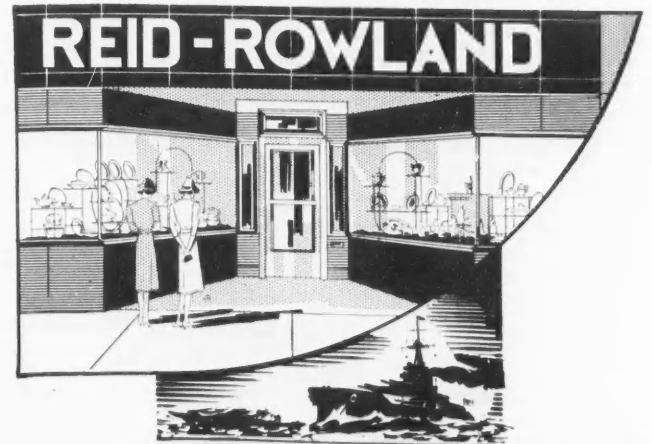


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## FILM PARADE

### For The More Exposed Emotions

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"STABLEMATES" has to do with the affecting friendship between a nameless orphan (Mickey Rooney) and an ex-veterinarian (Wallace Beery in his most declassé form). When Mickey picks up a crippled race horse, Wallie, drunk as an Indian, performs a delicate operation on the racer's foot. Shortly after this Wallie adopts Mickey and the three—the ex-veterinarian, the ex-racer and the ex-orphan—take up life together. In the end the racer picks up a \$3,500 purse, Wallie is cured of his drinking and headed for permanent rehabilitation (via two years in the State reformatory) and Mickey, the price of his education in his pocket, is ready to enroll in a Veterinary College himself.

You can see how all this plays on the more exposed emotions, particularly in its description of the moving and selfless affection between the two outcasts, Mickey and Wallie. My own sympathies were a little troubled however by the memory of a report picked up somewhere or other that Mickey and Wallie weren't speaking to each other off the lot.

There may not be a thing in it of course. Still there must be moments when the older boys—Wallace Beery, Spencer Tracy, Lewis Stone—find it a little trying to watch Mickey taking not only the centre of the picture but most of the outlying portions as well. They would hardly be human if it didn't occur to them occasionally that in this continuous father-and-son banquet that is being spread before us on the screen it is Junior who is doing the banquetting and Father who is being served up, along with the rest of the cast.

#### The "Ideal Boy"

OBVIOUSLY it isn't Mickey's fault. He happens to be a remarkably talented youngster who has captured the imagination of every mother, father and juvenile in America. He is unique in the volatility and variety of his emotions, and at the same time as universal as the boy next door. Everyone knows just to look at him that he would love his dog and squander his pocket money; that he would spend endless hours on chemistry and mechanics in the basement and that it would be just plain hell to get him to do his homework. He is today's Ideal Boy, as opposed to the Ideal Boy of a generation ago who studied his lessons and saved his nickels and dimes and so grew up to own department stores and railroads. Fashions change in boys as in everything else however. And even Mickey Rooney can't be the Ideal Boy for ever. He can't even be a boy very much longer. And no doubt that is why the producers are working so feverishly garnering the last precious moments of his youth, getting it all down on celluloid as fast as they can and passing it out to distributors working on double-shift all over America.

It's easy enough to understand how Mickey Rooney has established himself in the affections of the warm-hearted American public. The popularity of the Ritz Brothers, is more of a mystery, at any rate to me. Comedians, one feels, should appeal, however indirectly, to our sense of compassion as Charlie Chaplin does, or Mickey Mouse, or W. C. Fields, or occasionally Laurel and Hardy. Or they should be infra-human and diabolic like the Marx Brothers. There is nothing diabolic about the Ritz boys, in spite of the dreadful faces they make. And they don't appeal to one's compassion any more than an alarm clock; which with their constant activity and the violent punctuality of their delivery they tend to resemble.

#### Timed Violence

WHEN a Ritz Brother, scrambling about on all fours in a crowd in search of a lost parimutuel ticket, pauses suddenly to stare at a pair of passing legs, it isn't funny. It isn't funny because the Brother doesn't create for a moment the illusion of enchantment at the sight of the legs. He is interested only in getting his laugh right on time. And if he doesn't get it he will be up in a second crossing his eyes in front of the camera; or all three will be up, dancing furiously in perfect unison and shouting like Indians. Their attitude to their audience seems to be that it is something large, immensely solid, and wilfully inert that must be atomized into mirth by sheer timed violence. My own reflected attitude is to sit as solidly as possible and let the whole thing blow over. This way I can usually come away from one of their pictures without any bad effects beyond a ticking sound in my head which makes strangers look at me curiously.

The ticking sounds seemed to be more noticeable than usual after "Straight, Place and Show"; which seems to prove that in their own fashion of methodical frenzy the boys are still doing all right.

#### Musical Events

(Continued from Page 22)

picture. She is petite and fair and in white ermine suggested precisely Olympia, the animated doll, in Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman." All that a decorated stage and four spotlights could do to augment the tableau was provided. But when she sang it was obvious that she was merely a salon artist, of limited vocal accomplishments. She was completely over-weighted in so large an auditorium as Massey Hall, where she was compelled to do her own amplifying instead of relying on the studio technicians who play such an important though unobtrusive part in broadcasting. As listeners know, her



GLADYS COOPER, distinguished star of the London stage who is appearing at the Royal Alexandra Theatre during the week of November 28 in the current London comedy success "Spring Meeting", prior to its New York opening.

middle voice is very agreeable and she always sings with taste. But when she attempted to get above middle range her notes were pinched and at times shrill.

Thus in an aria from Massenet's "Thais," which demands sensuous and passionate intonation, she utterly failed. Her only other number of major importance was the aria "O Quante Volte" from Bellini's version of the Juliet legend, entitled "I Capuletti e I Montecchi" and composed in 1830. She got through it safely but all sense of the despair of Juliet, which it was supposed to express, was lacking. The lesser lyrics were well selected and charming, but in German lullaby she was very much the sweet girl graduate.

#### COMING EVENTS

ONE of the satirical skits in "Pins and Needles," the garment workers' musical revue, coming to the Royal Alexandra on November 21, for one week, is a Rube Goldberg chain-effect number showing the economic progression from industrial overlord to consumer. Next to last in the chain is actor Gene Goldstein, whose role is to shoot a bottle of seltzer water full in the face of the hapless consumer at the end. . . For several days Goldstein

had been missing his target, and something drastic had to be done to remedy the error. Charles Friedman, director of the show, thought it over and came up with an inspiration. He had Syrrala, the show's scenic designer, paint a picture of Jersey City's union-defying Mayor Hague on the wall in one of the dressing rooms. Then he ordered Goldstein to practise with the seltzer bottle before each performance, using the Hague portrait as a target. . . Goldstein immediately

started hitting the bull's eye every time, and the skit is now in perfect order!

Mr. Robert English, of the United States Legation, has left for Boston and New York. He will return to Ottawa at the beginning of December.

Mr. E. H. Coleman, Under Secretary of State, and Mrs. Coleman, of Ottawa, have returned from a trip abroad by the Duchess of York.

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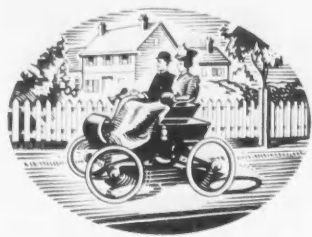
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# THE BOOKSHELF

## Mr. Masfield, Mr. Hemingway

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON  
LITERARY EDITOR

IN "Dead Ned" (Macmillan, \$2.75) John Masfield begins a rousing adventure story that does not stop with this volume but is to be continued in a succeeding one and perhaps more than one, depending, no doubt, on how admirably the author's imagination and in the Eighteenth Century and Mr. Masfield has given the book an authentic charm by writing it in the style of eighteenth century novelists. The protagonist of what may yet be the author's most ambitious yarn is a young English medical student, Ned Mansell, who is unjustly hanged for murder but is miraculously brought to life again by fellow surgeons. He takes ship for the dark coast of Africa, the coast of Dead Ned (no relation), and thus is begun a grand, picturesque tale of seafaring Englishmen in the days of the slave trade. Full of action and incident and strong with the briny flavor that made "Bird of Dawning" so appetizing, "Dead Ned" is a book that you will unwillingly lay aside.

### Hotel Florida

ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S new book, "The Fifth Column and the First Forty-Nine Stories" (Scribner's, \$2.75) contains the play he wrote in Madrid at the Hotel Florida, "The Fifth Column," and all of his short stories, of which four—"The Short Happy Life of Louis Macomber," "The Capital of the World," "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" and "Old Man at the Bridge"—have not been between book covers before. There is no need for additional comment on Hemingway's short stories which still pack a wallop. What we are interested in this book is "The Fifth Column" because of a curiosity to see what the author could do with a play. Perhaps we expected too much, for "The Fifth Column" doesn't seem quite to come off. It is first-rate

Hemingway in the sense that his style remains characteristically terse and dynamic and his dialogue is as quick as machine-gun fire. The feeling of disappointment one gets is probably due to this fact, that his people are personally defeated and unheroic, engrossed in their own futility. The heroic drama and tragedy of revolutionary Spain does not appear to touch them vitally. Somehow we expected that it would and that a new Hemingway, new, that is to say, in so far as his attitude toward life is concerned, would emerge from the Hotel Florida. But Mr. Hemingway came out as he went in, as unaffected apparently by the magnitude of human events as he was by the bombs that shook the building where he labored.

### Marginal Notes

"Man's Hope," the novel of revolutionary Spain by André Malraux, which is now being discussed in United States periodicals, was reviewed in these columns several weeks ago as "Days of Hope," the title of the English edition. Canadians, it appears, have the gratifying, if slightly confusing advantage of being able to peruse either the American or the English edition. Although, as far as we can learn, the books differ only in title.

Dorothy Canfield's "The Deepening Stream" is now in the Modern Library Series. Miss Canfield was permitted to make her own selection from her novels and she chose her favorite, which tells the dramatic story of a young girl who grew to womanhood through love and suffering.

Houghton Mifflin inform all interested parties that the correct pronunciation of the name of the author of "The Road" is "Laura Krey," not "Kray." There is to be a biog-



ADMIRAL BYRD  
(See "Book of the Week")

raphy of Neville Chamberlain in December. It is called "The Man Who Made Peace," and the author is Stuart Hodgson, editor of The London Daily News for ten years.

Franz Werfel, who is virtually, though not technically, an exile from Austria, has rented a remodeled windmill overlooking the Mediterranean at Sanary in the south of France. His workshop is a circular chamber in the top of a high stone tower, and his sleeping quarters an identical room just beneath. The owner of the building, who has a passion for the sea, has decorated it according to his interests, and porches take the place of windows throughout the house.

Methuen & Co., of London, England, plan to publish early next year a collection of the letters of the late E. V. Lucas.

### WALT WHITMAN

"The Start Of The Road," by John Erskine, Stokes, \$2.50.

### BY MARY DALE MUIR

THE pen that conceived "The Private Life of Helen of Troy" and portrayed the whimsical rascalities of François Villon has dipped deeper still into biographic fiction in "The Start of the Road." In it John Erskine proves beyond a doubt that, besides being an admirer of Walt Whitman and all his works, he has the biographic imagination and sympathetic understanding to reconstruct a period in the poet's life over which many have puzzled.

No positive information exists as to what caused the tremendous change in the poet's outlook between the time when, with characteristic suddenness, he left The Brooklyn Eagle and went to New Orleans to take over The Crescent but the fact remains that, previous to this period, his poems were immature and conventional in their pattern; that when he returned four months later, he had already written part of his book, "Leaves of Grass" and that these poems were, in form and content, an entirely new departure.

IN NEW ORLEANS the author pictures Whitman as rooming across the road from the fashionable St. Charles Hotel in the bar of which he sips his

sherry cobbler and quietly studies the other guests. He wanders about the streets of this cosmopolitan city absorbing its life and glamor. An early saunter in the market place leads to his chance meeting with Annette, charming product of French blood faintly tinged with black. Naïvely unaware of the conventions that govern "the whites" in their association with octoroons and, with Quaker simplicity and directness, intellectually incapable of understanding them, he openly seeks her companionship. From days and nights of deep, satisfying association with her, he draws from her broader French culture and knowledge the inspiration and confidence to delve deep into his own experiences for the writing of "Leaves of Grass." In the eyes of the southerner he commits the unpardonable breach of proposing marriage with her and leaves for the North to make ready a home for her and the child not yet born. Despite repeated letters he does not hear from her and a year later when he again visits the South in search of her, is unable to discover any trace of her or his son.

"THE Start of the Road" carries us with Whitman through the later days of the War with Mexico, when American soldiers move about the southern city, to the days of the Civil War when he sought his son among the wounded southerners in northern hospitals. So realistically depicted is the tall, carelessly-dressed man with the quiet, indolently-interested eyes move through the pages of the book that, while we read, the story is factually true for us. Perhaps from one point of view we would like it to end with Whitman bending over the deathbed of the young southerner but, in the interests of biographic completeness, we are satisfied to have it end where it does. Whitman's first meeting with Annette frees his mind for a new type of expression. His final encounter with her releases it so that he can again take up his work.

### THE BOOK GUIDE

"Contemporary American Playwrights," by Burns Mantle, (Dodd, Mead, \$2.75). The author, who needs no introduction, discusses the new dramatists in the light of the changing theatre. Some of them are Clifford Odets, Lillian Hellman, Leopold Atlas, Lawrence Riley. There is also mention of the established playwrights—Eugene O'Neill, Robert E. Sherwood, Maxwell Anderson, et al.—although for more extended comment on these the reader is referred to the author's previous "American Playwrights of Today" (1929). To each author Mr. Mantle devotes a biographical sketch and gives a complete list and general criticism of his or her plays.

"Federal Theatre Plays," (Macmillan, \$2.25). The text of three successful plays produced on Broadway by the Federal Theatre Project, a branch of the W.P.A. They are: "Prologue to Glory," by E. P. Conkle; "One-Third of a Nation," edited by Arthur Arant; "Haiti," by William DuBois.

"Styles in Crime," by Charles F. Still, (Lippincott, \$3.50). The author, who has been crime reporter for the New York Sun for the past 45 years, records the history of crime in New York city from the earliest times of Dutch colonization to the present.

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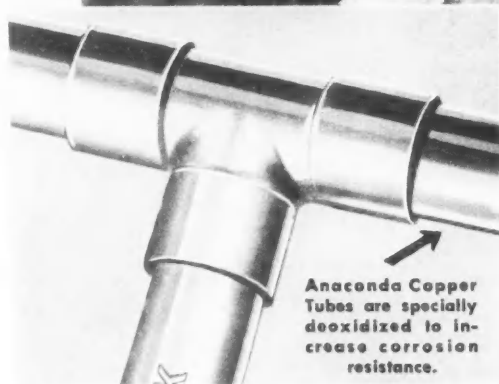
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### BOOK OF THE WEEK

## Away From It All

BY EDWARD DIX

"Alone," by Richard E. Byrd, Thomas Allen, \$2.50.

ADVANCE Base is the southernmost point of the world. It stands in the midst of Antarctic wastes, a forgotten spot south of the Ross Sea and Little America. Here, alone and suffering, Admiral Byrd spent the winter, April to mid-August, of 1934.

His purpose in going there was primarily to make scientific weather observations for the United States government. But, though the official one, it wasn't the only reason. There was another, a personal one, which, now that he reveals it, shows us the admiral in a new light—not as the man of action we have always regarded him, but as an ordinary modern civilized man trying to find the nearest thing to the ultimate in personal privacy.

Byrd went into the loneliness of the black Antarctic nights not only to study the polar weather but to get away from it all—to sink his roots, as he himself puts it, into some replenishing philosophy. What ideas on life and living came to him there he has noted along with his scientific observations. Advance Base, let it be said, did not turn out to be another Walder. But it provided the setting for an exciting and near-tragic experience. Byrd nearly died.

### Perils of Home

THE thing that almost cost him his life was none of those perils generally conceded to be peculiar to life in the Antarctic. Byrd didn't get lost in a blizzard. He didn't suffer from exposure and shelter. What happened to him might have happened to any one of us in our own home, in our own garage if we had left the engine running and the door shut. Byrd was poisoned by carbon monoxide gas.

Let no one, for all the danger was not an unfamiliar one, minimize its insidiousness. Here was this man cooped up in a small underground hut so small, he says, that two paces to the left and three paces to the right completed its circuit—while day and night for four months he breathed, without being aware of it, the

fumes given off by a leaky oil stove and later by a defective engine. There was no escaping them. Outside the temperature was too severe to give him the air that he needed (temperatures were on the average seventy-two degrees below) and the stove and the engine were the things that brought him heat and light. In those four months Byrd lost fifty-five pounds. He was a wretchedly sick man so sick that towards the end he could barely manage the radio schedule that kept him in touch with his party hundreds of miles away in Little America. When at last they came to his rescue, after a long, agonizing wait during which they were three beaten back, Byrd makes it clear that they were just in time. He describes the meeting.

"I stood up, but I did not dare to walk forward. I remember shaking hands all around, and Waite insists that I said, 'Hello, fellows. Come on below. I have a bowl of hot soup waiting for you.' It is also said that I collapsed at the foot of the ladder. I have only a muddled impression of this and a slightly clearer one of trying to hide my weakness. . ."

### Polar Poet

BYRD tells his story reticently. There's nothing consciously dramatic or theatrical about it. The mind behind the book is balanced, unaffected and straightforward. When it comes to describing his reactions to sickness Byrd can be as complete and as detached as his weather reports. He writes effectively of the blackest black and the coldest cold of Antarctic nights and of himself, snug in his small hut, reading "Of Human Bondage" or listening to Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. There are marvellous descriptions of polar scenes and now and again you come upon a line like this, which show the admiral to be perhaps a better poet than a philosopher, "May was a round boulder sinking before a tide. Time sloughed off the last implication of urgency, and the days moved imperceptibly one into the other." Or this, "The afternoon may be so clear that you dare not make a sound, lest it fall in pieces."



# THE BOOKSHELF

## Fictional Findings

BY JOHN MORLEY

"The House of Tavelinck," by Jo van Ammers-Kuller. Farrar & Rinehart. \$3.00.

"East of the Giants," by George R. Stewart. Oxford University Press. \$2.50.

"The Night and the Dream," by Gunnar Gunnarsson. McClelland & Stewart. \$2.50.

THERE is much of the spirit of the old timers in Ammers-Kuller's story of adventure and romance in the days of the French revolution. The same qualities are to be found that one expects from the classics. The same free play of imagination, the same emotional coloring, even the same old fashioned virtue of telling the story for its own sake. Only Ammers-Kuller is not all lavender and old lace, hoop skirt and powdered wig. There is a hardness in her touch, a cynicism that is modern as it is a commentary on the times that she describes. And she knows her women. Housewife or aristocrat or simply the old tricoteuse who jeered at the heads that fell into the revolutionary basket, she gets them all down completely. Her novel has authority as the work of a scholarly historian. Her characters live because Ammers-Kuller is a very fine creative artist. All this may sound very flattering, but let me say in all sobriety that "The House of Tavelinck" is a very entertaining book. It is a translation and it runs to more than seven hundred pages. But length need not deter you. I found few dull pages.

The story has its setting in Ammers-Kuller's country, the Netherlands, at the end of the eighteenth century, an important period in Dutch history, when that country was being virtually convulsed by the new political thought slowly finding an expression in Europe through the French revolution. It relates the fortunes of the wealthy house of Tavelinck and its demoralization before the march of equality and liberty into the staid, stuffy and tyrannical Dutch upper class. With Dirk, eldest of the Tavelincks, who at an early age abandoned his class for the people's patriotic party, the author takes us to Paris. This is Paris before, during and immediately after the Terror, and as I said before, it is romance, a Paris full of political intrigue, chivalry, love and resignation, where the imprisoned aristocrats dance a minuet behind the bars of the Luxembourg and the tumblers roll over the cobblestones as it has done in many great novels of the past. But somehow it is still very new when Ammers-Kuller describes it and thoroughly absorbing. Her description of the women of the revolution especially. One feels that Ammers-Kuller went to great pains to make a special study of them. Modern feminists will be interested. They may also be a little disconcerted. For all the part that they took in the revolution the women, according to Ammers-Kuller, were a great deal in the way. And they could be, she assures us, perfectly ridiculous.

### Early California

IT IS a pity that all the nice things said about the author of "The House of Tavelinck" cannot be made to apply to the author of "East of the Giants." George R. Stewart is above all a historian. He is not a novelist. Otherwise his heroine, the blonde romantic Yankee girl who married the California don, would have merged from the historical background that he paints so carefully for her far more definitely than she does. As it is, Judith never quite comes to life. She lies buried in California history 1830-1860. It is a pity because Mr. Stewart had the making of a fine novel. But he falls short of any worthwhile accomplishment. He is not a romantic. He is a historian and at times, one realizes, an antiquarian. Evidences of research into California's past are painfully obvious. Poor Judith at times is herself no more than an interesting museum piece.

### Light and Beauty

"THE Night and the Dream" carries on the story of Gunnar Gunnarsson's childhood in far-away Iceland. It is a sequel to "Ships in the Sky" in which we were introduced to the little red-headed Uggi, his parents and neighbors on their farm by the sea. In "The Night and the Dream" Uggi's mother dies and he as a stepmother. They have moved to the new farm promised them by his grandparents and the little boy settles down to ten years of childhood amidst the wonderment of new peo-

ple and a new home. He looks after his sheep, makes friends, falls in love, writes poetry and decides that he is going to become a writer. We leave him as he plans to study and write at the university in Denmark. Readers will undoubtedly enjoy "The Night and the Dream" as much as they did Gunnarsson's other book. In it are to be found all the qualities that make Gunnarsson the most interesting and popular writer in Denmark today. The account of Uggi's childhood in the unfamiliar setting of that little-known northern country is full of charm and light and beauty. The book is expertly translated from the Danish by Evelyn Ramsden.

### WINNING PRESCRIPTION

"Young Doctor Galahad," by Elizabeth Seifert. Dodd, Mead. \$2.50.

BY MARIE CHRISTIE

PRESCRIPTION.—One handsome young Doctor, one hospital, one small town, one vamp, one ingenue. Flavor with small-town politics. Color with medical chat, hospital routine, and illegal operations. Take in gulps at leisure, with the feet up. The winner of the fifth Dodd, Mead \$10,000 First Novel Prize, conducted with Redbook Magazine, has done a remarkable job of work in cutting a coat according to the cloth supplied by



ELIZABETH SEIFERT  
Author of "Young Doctor Galahad."

the management. The fabric of Redbook stories is not celebrated for its weight or enduring qualities. It has little appeal for those who shop in Savile Row or are dressed by Vionnet or Captain Molyneux. But it clothes an enormous proportion of the novel reading public. With a nice eye to popular fashion, Elizabeth Seifert has fashioned from it her first novel.

Mrs. Seifert has written a book that I am sure must very nearly have staggered the Contest Committee of this particular prize award, with its fulfillment of their demands. "Young Doctor Galahad" has everything. It is a romance against a medical background. What magazine reader can resist the beautiful young surgeon, late at night, pulling on his gloves for

that emergency operation? It discusses Ideals and is modern and outspoken. Life in a small American town is unveiled. There are seductions, and emergencies, and abortions, all discussed with absolute frankness. There is even the Hospital Fire. Prize Winner—well, rather!

Apart from all of which, and the fact that one cannot think off-hand of any other prize in the world of letters that it could have won, "Young Doctor Galahad" is a well-articulated first novel whose characters have considerable vitality. Mrs. Seifert lives in a small town near St. Louis and we must assume she speaks of what she knows, although it is an unhappy reflection. One would prefer to believe she has been carried away a bit by an undiluted diet of John O'Hara and similar modernists. Her inside knowledge of medical procedure, gained, we are told, from several years on the staff of a large hospital, is rather more questionable. We have a little doctor in our home.

A certain unwieldiness with conversation will probably turn to dexterity in this writer's next book. It is almost overcome in the late chapters of this one. And it is the only sign of the amateur. The twenty-four hours in the young doctor's life preceding his wedding are as real as a toothache.

"Young Doctor Galahad" has already reached its third large printing and will probably attain as many more. But don't say we didn't tell you.

### THE CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. McAREE

ONE distinction among several others between what we call detective stories, namely problems in deduction, and thrillers, is that the characters in detective stories may be wooden but what happens to them

must seem reasonable, and even logical. In the thrillers the characters must have some resemblance to human beings so that we can distinguish one from the other. But it does not matter how improbable the adventures they have. "No Other Tiger," for instance is a blend of the detective story and the thriller. If regarded wholly as a thriller it is probably the best of the lot. "Such Natural Deaths" by Lindsay Anson (Collins, \$2) is also rather a border line case, but we think it rather a thriller. It is one of the best of its particular kind we ever read, as exciting and at the same time as baffling as it is possible to make such stories when the maker is an expert writer, a shrewd observer, with a keen sense of the dramatic. Even those who, like myself, prefer their crime stories to be problems in detection will enjoy this book. "Too many Cooks" (Oxford University Press, \$2.25) is Rex Stout's latest. It is also one of his best. A defect we find is that most of the characters have foreign names so that a list of them might resemble the line-up of the Notre Dame football team. We also find it an objection when the chief character of a story seems to be suffering some kind of painful disability. For instance, the detective Nero Wolfe, drinks beer from morning to night and conveys to us the impression of a man so bloated that even to move would be painful. Naturally some of the pain communicates itself to us. The same author, we understand writes the Ellery Queen stories and Ellery is always taking off his glasses and wiping them. He has us blinking sympathetically. There is one brilliant chapter in which Wolfe questions the negro help in the fashionable southern hotel. "Too Many Cooks" is far above the average, even though it is rather extravagant, we think, about the marvels of the chef's art.



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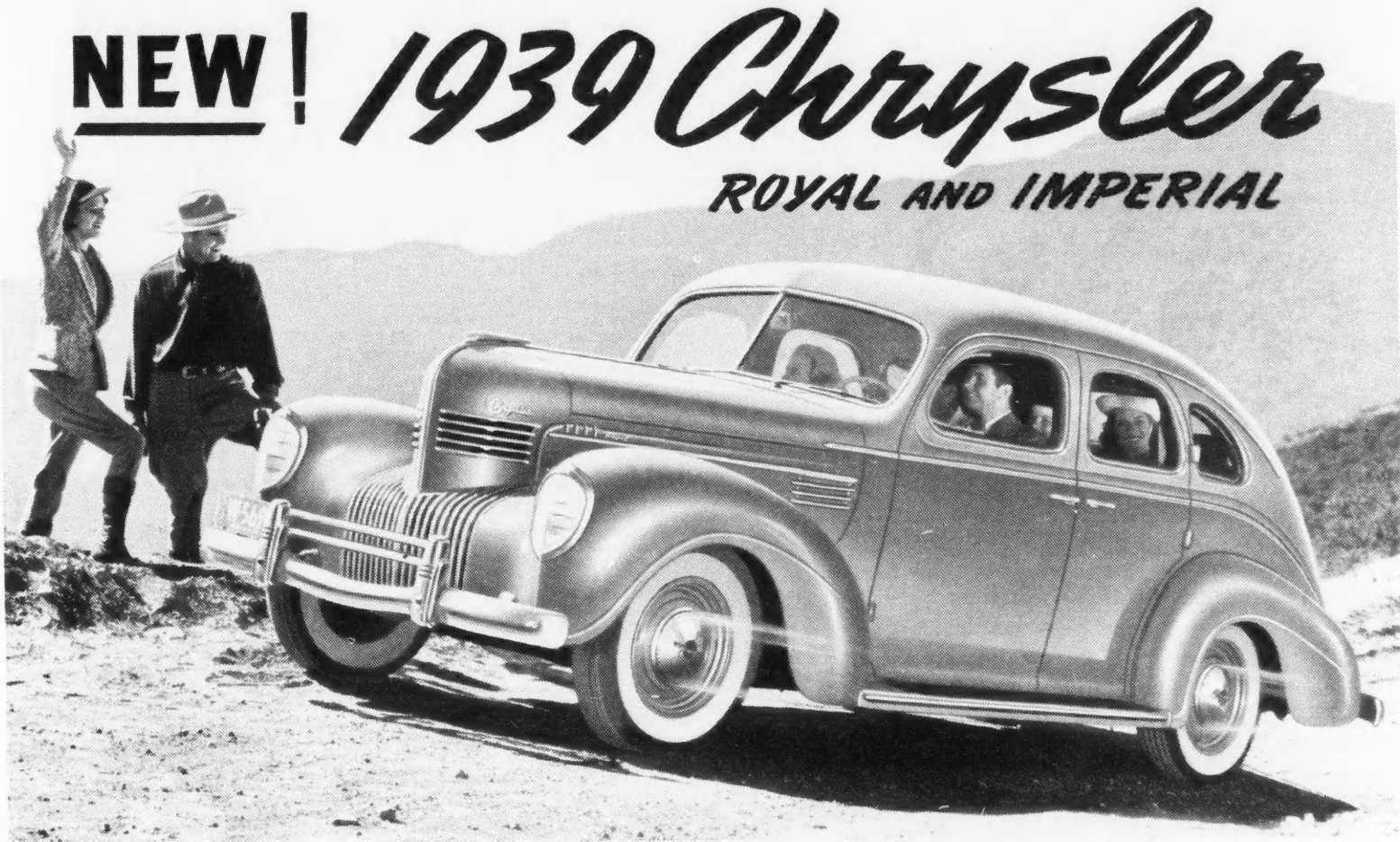


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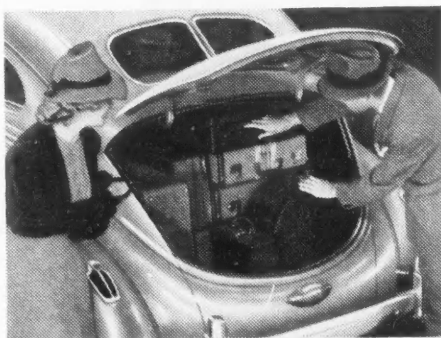
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A further discussion of whose Memoirs will be found in "From Week to Week" on page 3.

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LORD TWEEDSMUIR'S LATEST PORTRAIT. Yousuf Karsh of Ottawa took this last week for his exhibition of photographs which is being shown at the Chateau Laurier.

## WORLD OF ART

### Arbuckle and Coombs

BY H. G. KETTLE

ONE cannot do better than begin these notes by offering congratulations to Charles Comfort A.R.C.A. on his winning the Major Award and \$500 prize offered in connection with the Great Lakes Exhibition which opened recently in Buffalo. This exhibition will be seen in Cleveland, Rochester, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, and will be in Toronto in January. Mr. Comfort's painting was entitled *Lake Superior Village* and it was shown at the last Canadian Group Exhibition. This award is an event not only for Charles Comfort, but for Canadian painting.

FRANKLIN ARBUCKLE has an interesting exhibition of landscapes at Eaton's College St. He is a painter very much occupied with light, and all his work has a surface liveliness that comes partly from varying the thickness of paint, piling on the high lights and painting the shadows thin. To me the small *Tugboats* and *Barges* and the two *Penetanguishene* sketches were the most interesting, extremely lively and spontaneous and at the same time, and especially in the *Tugboats*, a definite architectural feeling, a sense of solidity that was lacking elsewhere. *Frozen Stream* is a very competent and pleasant painting, which I found myself complimenting by being reminded of Maurice Cullen. Finally *Woodcutter in October* has a certain grace and restraint that is pleasing.

At the Malloney gallery Grace Coombs is exhibiting watercolors and oils, landscapes and flower paintings. The watercolor flower paintings are perhaps most consistently successful. They are fresh and clean looking and often pleasantly composed. *Prize Tulips*, *Prize Orchids* and *Beside the White Rock* stand out. In her landscapes Miss Coombs is like Franklin Arbuckle, a descriptive painter but with more insistence on line and rhythm, just occasionally I thought, too insistent. Her brush strokes sometimes wriggle so much that one feels restless and longs for a few good straight lines and planes. I was very conscious of this when I came to look at *Boathouse in Snow*, a very interesting pattern, much firmer, more deliberate and restful. *The Fall*, too, is another interesting painting, heavily built up and rather tapestry-like.

#### Progress in Handicraft

FIFTY years ago an Arts and Crafts Society was formed in England through the efforts of William Crane and William Morris, with the express aim of encouraging the artist craftsman at the expense of, and as a revolt against, industrial production. On Saturday last they opened in London, England, an exhibition by this same Society, with one very significant addition. A large section was devoted to a display of machine-produced articles designed by members of art and craft societies. We have learned that hand and machine can both produce fine things, and that a sound handicraft tradition makes much more probable a sound industrial tradition.

There is an idea too widely held that handicrafts only fit into the log cabin, knotted pine, colonial furniture sort of background. This is not true, a modern setting is just as suitable. Further, this notion sometimes tempts the handicraft worker into becoming "arty crafty." Eril Gill once said that art is the well making of what needs making, a definition that sticks in my mind as one of those brilliantly simple things which would satisfy both a child and the most uncompromising aesthetician. *Well and Needs* were shrewdly chosen, implying if necessary both craft and expression, and function and the urge to create. If we see to it that handicraft is both well made and needed making there is not much danger of the "arty crafty."

A sound and flourishing handicraft tradition depends upon four conditions, requisite skill and technique, aesthetic sensibility, adequate markets, and an educated public. Here in Canada the physical, geographical and

ethnological character of the country not only provides excellent material for handicraft but with its limited opportunity for factory employment it almost demands a flourishing handicraft industry. Fortunately we have an institution which has set itself to deal with these problems, the Canadian Handicraft Guild. The Guild is a national organization consisting of individual members and of co-operating affiliated and associated societies, with its headquarters in Montreal. That its influence is wide may be judged by its branches in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, the Ottawa Valley and Prince Edward Island; and co-operating institutions exist in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Guild attempts to provide instruction in and proper direction for the handicrafts of Canada and of new Canadians, to provide markets, to educate the public and to maintain standards. Last year saw the Guild's most important exhibition, when it was invited to represent Canadian handicraft at Paris. Next week at the Royal Winter Fair the Guild will hold another Exhibition, which promises to be the most important held in this country.

AT THE Picture Loan Society, 3 Charles St. W., Fritz Brandtner is showing watercolors and oils. Brandtner left Danzig in 1928, and after some time in the West is now settled in Montreal where he has been actively interested in child art work. This is a very stimulating exhibition. The most striking feature is brilliant and unusual color which he uses emotionally and without any necessary reference to the actual facts. This would suggest that his approach is romantic and so fundamentally it is although occasionally and in certain parts he lays great stress on planes and architectural qualities. In the large oil *Fall* his interests appear to have been divided and the result is restless and distracting whereas the *Fall watercolor Laurentians No. 2* is much more successful.

One feels that perhaps Brandtner's work with children has influenced him which is all to the good if it stimulates fresh and imaginative work, but is not so good if it tempts the artist to be content with too cursory a statement. That Brandtner uses splendid bricks but is sometimes rather indifferent or careless over the mortar is, I think, a fair criticism.

THE Womens Art Association, 23 Prince Arthur Avenue, are holding a memorial exhibition of paintings by Mrs. Dignam, founder and president. Mrs. Dignam who died recently in her eightieth year was such a force in the organization and direction of the arts and handicrafts in Canada that an exhibition of her work cannot fail to be of great interest. The pictures are shown in four sections—Canadian, Flowers, Dutch and Italian, and in all of them one is conscious of Mrs. Dignam's sensitive reaction to her subject matter; sometimes light and airy, sometimes firm and strong, always a pleasant color sense and always interested in paint. Those I liked best were the broad and simple *Bout on North Sea*, the *Children in Orchard* with its delightful pattern and grace, and *Trees*.

#### TRAVELERS

Mrs. John Randolph has returned to Quebec after spending the past few weeks in New York, Washington and Virginia.

Mrs. Collier Young was in Toronto for a few days, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Neil Dey and Mr. Dey, en route to her home in California, after a trip abroad. Mrs. Young was formerly Miss Ruth Edmonds of Toronto.

Admiral and Mrs. Percy Nelles, who have been spending several weeks in Victoria, have returned to Ottawa. Major and Mrs. E. de L. Greenwood have returned to Montreal by the Lady Somers from a stay in Jamaica, B.W.I.



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THE CULTURE OF SOUTH AMERICA is often little appreciated by North Americans. This year's  
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is the entrance to Santa Lucia Park in Santiago, Chile.

—Photo courtesy American Express Company.

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FROM the Panama Canal to Magal-  
lanes, the world's southernmost  
town, the beauties of South America  
have found an echo in the interests  
of traveling Americans. A brand new  
trans-Atlantic liner which made its  
maiden voyage in May is going off  
on a voyage to circumnavigate the  
South American continent this win-  
ter. The ship is the "Nieuw Amster-  
dam," named after the early Dutch  
settlement on Manhattan, founded as  
Fort Amsterdam in 1625, later  
changed to New Amsterdam. Wonder  
what the intrepid Dutch settlers of  
three centuries ago would have  
thought could some "giftie" have  
given them the power to visualize  
the beautiful ship, the acme of sea-  
going genius and artistry, steaming  
into their harbor! Present-day New  
Yorkers had that pleasure last May,  
and their admiration and welcome  
was hearty and unanimous.

That is why it is a marvelous idea  
to send this popular ship on a gala,  
luxury cruise this winter. The Nieuw  
Amsterdam will sail from New York  
on February 11, 1939, on a 46-day  
itinerary completely circumnavigat-  
ing South America, calling at 14 fas-  
cinating ports in 9 different coun-  
tries on a voyage of 14,113 miles.

BY RUTH V. MORSE

ed in the locks of the Canal. And  
in the evening enjoy a social whirl  
at world-famed cafes.

Going through the Panama Canal,  
it is a unique experience to feel our  
ship being lifted bodily through a  
series of mighty locks from the At-  
lantic to the Pacific. Near the town  
of Balboa, from whose heights the  
famous explorer first beheld the  
Pacific Ocean, is Old Panama, ruins  
of a city sacked by that swashbuck-  
ling pirate Morgan.

Now comes a thrill which only  
globe trotters can talk about—and  
that is the experience of crossing the  
Equator, "the Line," as seamen call  
it. It all looks like the same blue,  
peaceful Pacific, but at a certain  
point she wears an invisible girdle  
about her middle, and in fact at the  
waistline of the globe. When the  
ship passes "the Line," it is the sig-  
nal for great hilarity on board. Old  
Neptune himself rises out of the  
waves and initiates the neophytes  
into his kingdom. To tell more would  
be to tell tales out of school.

Follow Magellan

CALLAO is the next port of call,  
and from here one travels to  
Lima, capital of Peru, the City of  
Kings, founded in 1535 by the daunt-  
less, treacherous Francisco Pizarro  
himself. Priceless relics of Inca and  
pre-Inca life can be seen in the  
National Museum, and out at the  
ruins a short distance from the city.

Now on to Chile and the port of  
Valparaiso, the city built on two  
main levels connected by elevators  
and charming crooked streets. Go 115  
miles inland to the capital Santiago,  
which, with its present population of  
775,000 far surpasses the most am-  
bitious visions of Pedro de Valdivia,  
who established his first camp here  
in 1541. Visit Vina del Mar, the ex-  
clusive seaside resort of Chile's elite.

The ship passes Cape Pillar, the  
Pacific end of the Straits of Magel-  
lan, and then enters the straits  
named after the great explorer, who  
was the first to round the Southern-  
most tip of South America.

Magallanes is the world's southern-  
most town—a remote little seaport—  
an important centre for wool and  
cattle, as well as for coal, copper,  
gold and timber, a grand place for  
buying furs. These are the native  
haunts of the very tall Indian tribes,  
the Patagonians, who are of the same  
stock as the Araucanians, the Acaeco.

The Blue Mountains

OUR ship sails among islands in-  
habited by those strange, man-  
like birds, the penguins, and north  
now, up the eastern coast of South  
America. Lazy days at sea, and the  
first port made is—the largest Span-  
ish speaking city in the world—  
Buenos Aires. It is an extrava-  
gant magnificent city, this capital of the  
rich republic of Argentina.

Opposite to Buenos Aires, across  
the mouth of the Rio de la Plata,  
lies Montevideo, capital of the enter-  
prising and progressive nation of  
Uruguay. Its streets and buildings  
are characteristic of Spanish life and  
architecture; its hotels, clubs and  
beaches indicate the wealth of the  
rich country which stretches beyond  
the city limits.

Thence on to Brazil, landing at  
Santos, the greatest coffee port on  
the globe, famous for its enormous  
coffee warehouses, curious crooked  
streets and brilliantly colored and  
decorated stucco houses and charm-  
ing churches. Speeding through  
a superb panorama of mountain  
scenery, up to a high plateau, midst  
the blue mountains, to Sao Paulo.  
One of the "must" sights of this fas-  
cinating city is the Butantan Snake  
Farm, where, in perfect safety, one  
can view the most poisonous snakes  
in the world.

The Jewel City

THE startlingly beautiful capital  
city of Brazil is approached  
through the spectacularly beautiful  
harbor. Crouching at the feet of  
giant mountains, a fairytale of  
twinkling lights at night, Rio never  
seems quite real. Globe-trotters have  
remarked that nowhere is there a  
city which presents a grander or  
more picturesque setting than this  
"Jewel City." Here is a harbor of  
indescribable beauty. Nature has been  
lavish in "Rio." She has assembled  
a wonderful combination of elements  
—mountains, dunes, tropical verdure,  
bays and the sea—and man with his  
art and skill has constructed a mod-  
ern metropolis in the midst of these  
natural beauties. The trip up to lofty  
Corcovado, or the aerial trolley over  
the valley up to Sugar Loaf, gives an  
appropriate view of the natural mag-  
nificence of Rio's setting.

Bahia is one of Brazil's oldest cit-  
ies; it was the centre of colonization  
and the primary city for two cen-  
turies. This interesting, rather tropical  
metropolis is built on a peninsula in  
All Saints Bay.

Follow days of sunny sailing,  
leisurely, entertaining, aboard our  
splendid sea-going home. Then one  
morning we reach St. Thomas, under  
the American flag, for it is the cap-  
ital of the Virgin Islands of the  
United States, and is an important  
West Indies port, with an excellent,  
well-protected harbor.

Nassau is the lovely centre of the  
Bahamas; sunny, flowering, it at-  
tracts the fashionable world of Eu-  
rope and America to its golden  
beaches. A fitting last port on a  
glorious itinerary. On March 29,  
the ship is due back in New York.

Mrs. John D. Hay, of London, Eng-  
land, is the guest in Montreal of her  
niece, Mrs. T. T. McG. Stoker.

Mrs. Norman McLeod Rogers, who  
has been visiting her sister, Mrs.  
J. W. Farris in Vancouver, has re-  
turned to Ottawa.

PRIMITIVE TRANSPORT is still to be found in the streets of Lima, Peru,  
one of the fascinating cities visited on the cruise around South America.

—Photo courtesy American Express Company.

NOV. 26

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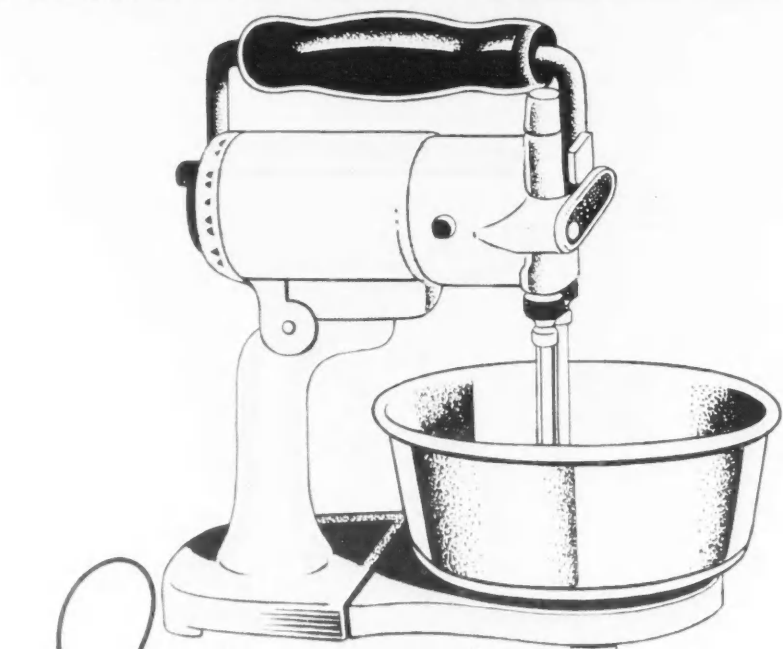
For over seventy years, many dentists everywhere have prescribed Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder because normal teeth simply cannot remain dull and dingy looking when it is used. Dr. Lyon's cleans and polishes the teeth in a harmless and gentle way that leaves them sparkling with natural brightness. It leaves your teeth feeling so much cleaner, your mouth so refreshed and your breath so sweet and pure.

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# THE MONTH'S RECORDS

## Vienna Music Good Before Hitler

BY FRANK EDGAR

SYMPHONY No. 100 in G Major ("Military") by Haydn, Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Bruno Walter, Victor M472—\$5.

Haydn was full of fun and his delightful habit of trying to shock the professional mind of his day has kept his music youthful and refreshing. It is surprising that his symphonies appear so rarely on the programs of our orchestras, for their vivacity and tuneful charm appeal to the musical layman as much as the agilities of their technical construction appeal to the more serious student of music.

The Symphony numbered One Hundred in the Breitkopf and Hartel catalogue is usually known as the "Military" not because of its martial character, for it has none of that, but because the slow movement is occasionally interrupted by what was called "Turkish" music in the Eighteenth Century. (Turkish music merely means that the beat was usually emphasized by the big drum, cymbals and triangle.) A slow introduction, one of Haydn's favorite devices, opens the first movement which soon settles down to the business in hand. The Minuet is stately and conventional but this only serves to point up the gaiety of the Finale.

Bruno Walter and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra play this symphony delightfully. One wonders whether the changes in the orchestra's personnel ordered by Herr Hitler in the name of Nordic Kultur could have made any possible improvement.

PRINCE IGOR Dances of the Polovetski Maidens by Borodin, orchestrated by Stokowski, Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski, Victor No. 15169-15170—\$4.

Dr. Stokowski seems to be particularly successful with Russian music. The results of his experiments in this field are always notable and often laudable. In these dances his orchestration can't be objected to as the unnecessary gilding of a lily because Borodin himself left the greater part of his opera in the piano score. The composer's friend, Rimski-Korsakov (who seems to have orchestrated or re-orchestrated most of the Russian music of his time) finished the task and it is his version that is heard most frequently.

Stokowski, having no considerable gift as an orchestrator in his own right, has seen fit to ignore Rimski-Korsakov and to apply his own scoring to the work. The result completely justifies his faith in his own powers. Rarely, if ever, has the captive Prince Igor been so royally entertained by the Polovetsian chieftain, Konechak Khan, and never have the color and rhythmic urge of these scenes (for Stokowski includes more than the Maidens' Dances) been so capably captured for the gramophone.



**BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.** Mrs. William McIlwain of Windsor, Ont., demonstrates that her 84 years have not diminished the driving skill she acquired as a young girl in Enniskillen Township. The photograph was taken by her son-in-law, W. J. Hyatt of London, owner of the famed "Janie Canuck" which Mrs. McIlwain drove.

SAMSON AND DELILAH—Bacchanale by Saint-Saens, Boston "Pops" Orchestra under Arthur Fiedler, Victor No. 12318—\$1.50.

It has been some time since this slightly shop-worn Bacchanale has appeared on records. If any still enjoy its artificial and somewhat threadbare orientalism this is the performance and recording to choose.

SCHERZO-VALE by Chabrier and Staccato Etude by Rubenstein, Reginald Stewart, Victor No. 29037—\$1.50.

One of Mr. Stewart's chief charms as a recording artist is that he does not bother with the completely hackneyed. His offerings this month, although well known, don't incur the contempt bred by excessive familiarity. As usual he plays crisply and with intelligence and this record will serve his admirers until he obliges them (or should I say "us") with some of the greater music written for his instrument.

SONATA in E Flat Major, Opus 120, No. 2, by Brahms, William Primrose and Gerald Moore, Victor M422—\$6.50.

In 1894 Brahms wrote his last instrumental works, the two sonatas Opus 120 for clarinet and piano. These are perhaps the finest of the compositions inspired by his admiration for the playing of his friend, Mühlfeld. Feeling, doubtless that clarinetists of Mühlfeld's calibre were few and far between, Brahms took care to indicate that the viola might be suitably substituted for the stated reed. The music, pensive and melancholy, is a good example of the best of Brahms' genius at this period. It is performed in public but rarely, probably because good solo clarinetists and good solo violists are scarce.

The devotion of Paul Hindemith to composition and the unfortunate retirement of Lionel Tertis left a serious gap in the ranks of viola virtuosos. Thanks to the outstanding abilities of William Primrose this has now been filled. His performance on these records of the second sonata of Opus 120 is worthy of Tertis, his one-time master. Gerald Moore's collaboration is a major factor in the success of this performance as, indeed, it is of any performance blessed by his pianism.

Uncertain balance between instruments, the usual bugaboo of piano and string duets, is entirely absent here, for which fact the recorders deserve a hearty vote of approbation.

FIDELIO—Thou Monstrous Fiend, by Beethoven, Kirsten Flagstad with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy, Victor No. 14972—\$2.00.

This should be a perfect record. Beautiful music impeccably sung, gloriously accompanied and realistically recorded it yet falls short of its possibilities. Flagstad is as perfect as an ice crystal and, unfortunately, as cold. The vocal line is immaculate but there is no fervor in the radiant tone, no intensity of expression.

Ormandy and the orchestra infuse enough drama into the performance somewhat to remedy the lack in Flagstad. It is carping, however, to call attention to such a petty fault in such a memorable recording.

CARMEN—Seguidilla and Card scene by Bizet, Bruna Castagna, Victor No. 1936—\$1.50.

The Metropolitan Opera at last has a first class Carmen, Bruna Castagna. Her voice is rich and beautiful and her delineation of the cigarette girl seems very close to Mérimée's original. She is cunning rather than subtle; she is a wench whose natural beauty and vitality give her a hold on men of which she is eager to take advantage. To compare her with other Carmens would be futile. Most prima donnas love the part and interpretations range from the coyly seductive to the viciously slutish.

In this recording the Seguidilla is the better side. The Card Scene, whoever sings it, needs the stage setting to be completely effective. Wilfrid Pelletier leads a capable accompaniment and the recorders have dealt fairly with the performance.

AU PAYS by Augusta Holmes and Requiem du Coeur by Emile Pessard, John Charles Thomas accompanied by Carroll Hollister, Victor No. 15184—\$2.00.

Too often has Thomas wasted his excellent voice on the inanities that are supposed to be popular with the greater part of his radio audience. Whether our taste in music is as poor as the broadcasting moguls insist is doubtful but it seems impossible to

convince them of that fact. Do they really believe that we find *Boots* the height of drama, *Sylvia* the essence of romance, *Trees* the perfection of poetical philosophy and *Shortenn' Bread* the quintessence of humor? Heaven forbid!

The songs presented here are much better than those usually offered by Thomas on records. *Au Pays* by Augusta, Holmes, an Irish-Frenchwoman who studied under César Franck, is about soldiers returning home to their sweethearts who may, or may not, have remained faithful during their absence. Pessard's song is a bitter drinking ballad starting with the rather depressing line, "mon coeur est mort."

The worthy accompaniments of Hollister are thrust into the background by the recording but the voice comes through well.

EVENING by Kodaly, Augustana Choir under Henry Veld, Victor No. 1937—\$1.50.

The Augustana Choir achieved deserved renown in the United States as a result of its participation in the recent Swedish Tercentenary celebration. Popular approval has, in this case, been worthily bestowed for the organization is excellent in every respect. It has precision, unanimity both in attacking and releasing and a notable warmth of tone. Henry Veld, the conductor, is to be congratulated not only on his direction but on his taste in choosing really good music for the choir's recording debut. Kodaly shows originality and sensibility in his well-constructed choral nocturne. The recording is good on the whole but the sopranos are apt to blast on the climaxes in reproduction.

## Here's Spring Again in Sunny SOUTH AFRICA



South African Homestead in Mountain Setting

HERE you may thrill to mysteries of the past, the strange Zimbabwe ruins, or drawings in the vanished bushmen's caves; stir to the rhythms of the native kraals, gaze wonderbound at vast Victoria Falls or, in the mighty Drakensberg, find nature's primal home . . .

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*Thrills of the Primitive in Civilized Comfort*





# Montreal's "Living Theatrah"

BY HANS VALDIN

WHAT Martha Allan calls the "living theatrah" got well under way in Montreal last month when the Montreal Repertory Theatre—better known to little theatre fans as MRT—opened its season with James Bridie's "Storm In A Teacup." This is a little comedy piece which ambles along very pleasantly to its end, and sends the audience home in contentment. Whilst the third act—always a major difficulty for a playwright—might have benefited by judicious cutting, nevertheless, interest was maintained to the final curtain.

The majority of the audience heard very little of the first act on the night I saw the piece because a struggle broke out between those who arrived at time and those who came late. In a desperate effort to prevent latecomers wrecking first acts, this year MRT announced an 8.15 curtain, after which the late arrivals would have to stand at the back till the end of the act. But the late-comers, ever accustomed in Montreal to breaking up a show, began to voice their outraged sentiments at the back of the hall. The audience then set up a shush-shushing. Just as this contest began to die down, a large and impressive procession headed down the aisle. Unimpressed by this group, whose majesty had apparently overcome the resistance of the ushers, a female voice was heard to announce from the darkness of the pit: "That's the kind of thing that makes socialists."

CRITICISM can be and is levelled at the Montreal Repertory Theatre, which in its methods of operation differs entirely from virtually all other amateur theatre groups on this continent. While much of this criticism may be theoretically sound, practically, insofar as a city like Montreal is concerned, MRT's policies and methods have worked.

This season MRT will have virtually 3,000 season ticket subscribers, a record unequalled by any similar organization in America. In its eight years of operation, MRT has kept within its budget and has never experienced a deficit necessitating hand-outs by wealthy patrons of art. And during all these years, Montrealers have had a lot of good shows, shows that certainly cannot be classed as merely good amateur productions. Membership has increased each year without high power subscription campaigns, lotteries, or the sale of tickets on a charitable basis. When Montrealers buy MRT tickets they expect to be entertained. If they are not entertained, they hesitate not to squawk freely.

MRT operates under a dictatorship, the dictatorship of Martha Allan. It is a benign dictatorship, but not benign enough to permit frenzied committee meetings because a lead goes to a Verdun girl instead of to a Westmount deb. In fact the "members" of MRT have no say-so in casting or any other aspect of its productions. Even the directors have no jurisdiction over productions. Their duties are confined to business matters only. All of which tends to eliminate a spirit of community effort from MRT, but it does perhaps make for better productions.

COOPERATIVE theatrical efforts do not infrequently have certain sound side-shows which smell badly in the nostrils of those living below the trucks. And MRT does at least appeal to all classes. That no small proportion of its membership has to save up and pay the \$10 fee in four instalments does indicate that MRT is "living theatrah" and not an artificial result of the recreational activities of any one small group of enthusiasts. When Martha Allan founded MRT nine years ago, the players were sincere, horribly sincere. Drama was an educative force, something deep, something serious. The public were being educated. The audience had to feel very strong in those days to take the renditions of the classics and the gloomy writings of the more turgid moderns. Drawing room comedy was anathema. But the audience must have taken to some of these efforts, for MRT grew.

Of recent years MRT seems to have evolved a policy designed to serve the God of Art and the mammon of public taste. In its season of six major productions, only about one show seems to be devoted to High Theatre. To improve public taste, two years ago the players tackled "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; last year "Judgment Day" was produced. For these allegedly loftier productions, the learned critics of the local press reserved their highest bravos. While the public did not exactly smell a bad smell at these plays, they certainly enjoyed and turned out in larger numbers for the other productions.

FOR the customers who sniff at what they believe is MRT's commercial attitude, there are the studio plays. Early in November this series opens with Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya." Later in the season the studio will present a Shakespearian production and probably Ibsen's "Ghosts."

Like the major productions, the studio plays this year will be put on in Victoria Hall instead of, as formerly, in MRT's cramped studio. The studio itself is now reserved for rehearsals. Actors in the studio series include those who take part in the major productions, students at MRT's school, and other amateurs who enjoy acting and can act. Their efforts run from Noel Coward to Shakespeare, Ibsen and O'Neill. Many of these subsidiary productions are excellent. Others are not. Many of the culture bounds who can take strong and stark drama feel that only in the studio productions does MRT fulfill its real function of purveying beauty to an art-starved Montreal. Most of the 3,000 subscribers prefer the weaker dramatic brew dished up in the major productions. But even the scoffers do find great diversion from time to time in the studio offerings.

DOWN the years MRT has kept its prices low. A \$10 subscription buys two seats for every major production, namely 12 tickets, plus two

tickets for five studio shows. Thus for ten dollars a subscriber gets 22 tickets in all at a cost, according to my slide rule, of 45¢ a piece. And at this price local amateurs hold their own with Deanna Durbin, Clarice Cable, and even with Mae West which the neighborhood theatre presents next-door for 35 cents plus 2¢ tax.

With most amateur theatrical groups, the players are all members of the organization. In MRT relatively few of the players are members. Actually, of course, membership in MRT means naught except that the member has purchased tickets for the productions. Thus the players are not actually part and parcel of a club knitting both actors and audience in perhaps a somewhat closer sympathy. In short, MRT actors get none of the half-hearted, sympathetic applause which greets amateur efforts. If they want a hand, the MRT players must deliver the goods.

OFFSETTING certain of its attributes which some allege smack of a hard-boiled semi-professional organization, MRT is the centre of all little theatre activities in Montreal. There is hardly a group of amateurs in Montreal which is not beholden to MRT for substantial assistance. Other players freely borrow Cecil West's amazingly excellent sets, MRT's lights, its scripts, its players and even its directors. Any amateur theatrical production from school productions to parish house Merchants of Venice always obtains ready and valued help from MRT.

MRT benefits from this cooperation. It in turn seizes and uses talent from other Montreal organizations. It is useful to be able to obtain a player who can simulate an Aberdeen accent because he was born in Aberdeen, a French accent because he is French.

DURING the winter season, work proceeds apace in MRT's busy studios. There is to be found a school of the theatre where budding artists learn to talk, walk, and read. Next door, two or more plays may be in rehearsal, whilst in another room crews are at work making or painting scenery for MRT, or perhaps for a Ladies' Aid production in Lachine. During the past eight years, several MRT players have successfully graduated to Broadway and Hollywood. In another room of the studio an audience of MRT subscribers may be drinking in a lecture on Chekhov. Elsewhere the wardrobe mistresses and the electricians are struggling with their own equally intricate problems. MRT is a busy, busy place filled with amateurs having some keen interest in perhaps but one aspect of the theatre. One man's interest may be confined solely to designing sets, or moulding masks; while another finds his sole delight and his sole means of expression in scene-shifting. MRT is thus similar to all other amateur groups in that it provides amusement both for those who like to work, and those who like to watch.

Martha Allan's Repertory Theatre is, also, something of an amusement pot feeding neighboring localities. Plays have been produced at Murray Bay and at Montebello. Recently productions have been put on in Cornwall, Ont., and in Plattsburgh, N.Y. Shortly, a company will take the road to Quebec City. Some day MRT hopes to send out road shows across Canada. Other MRT plans include the erection of its own theatre for which Westmount has already agreed to donate the necessary land, and the architect is ahead, working on the plans. The day when this amateur theatre will have its own home may not be remote.

Of the approximately 3,000 MRT subscribers, each year about 30 per cent. move away, die, have babies, or otherwise fall by the wayside. The extent of this decline compares favorably with similar organizations. Of this decline, about half is offset by new unsolicited subscriptions, new members or former members rejoining. Each year MRT has increased its subscribers by sending out a circular letter outlining the advantages of membership.

It is not a club where the hardest working amateur may eventually succeed in imposing his ideas of play production on the public, and where the players are all chosen from within the club. It was not founded with that idea or for that purpose.

DESPITE its earlier history, MRT is not now interested in elevating public taste in the drama. And from a critical standpoint, that is something to be profoundly thankful for. It is always the arty who frighten people from art.

The business of MRT is solely to provide the Montreal public with theatrical entertainment. Some of the by-products of this objective do, however, include a wide variety of activities for which the theatrical high-brow can be grateful. Sometimes MRT does produce trash. But so do other organizations claiming loftier ideals than MRT. Moreover, good plays are scarce, and the cost of royalties is a consideration having a direct bearing on the plays which can be produced.

It is true to say that MRT does not wholly serve certain ends. But that it does fill the one need which it attempts to fill, namely, providing theatrical entertainment, is best established by its remarkable box office record.



*In Flowers it's Fragrance  
In TEA it's Flavour*

## 'SALADA' TEA



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**LINCOLN  
ZEPHYR**  
*V-12*  
**STYLE LEADER FOR 1939**

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Three years ago the Lincoln Motor Company announced a car new in idea, appearance and performance—the 12-cylinder Lincoln-Zephyr. The public had not seen an automobile like it before. . . The Lincoln-Zephyr for 1939 is still a new car. It is improved and refined. But the fundamental design which ushered in a new era of styling remains!

This year's Lincoln-Zephyr is more beautiful than ever before. Radiator grilles, set low, now sweep back vertically. Louvers are concealed. The sloping rear deck, keynote of Lincoln-Zephyr design, seems handsomer than ever. Here is the truly modern car!

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For beneath this outward beauty, in all closed types, is a framework of steel trusses—the famous "arch-bridge" construction. Body and frame are a

rigid unit combining lightness and great strength.

A 12-cylinder engine in any medium-price car is unusual. The Lincoln-Zephyr V-type 12-cylinder engine has established its own standards of power, smoothness, flexibility. Its amazing record of 16 to 20 miles per gallon will still be causing comment when 1939 is over!

This year, the Lincoln-Zephyr has *hydraulic brakes*. They offer smooth, gentle stops under all conditions. . . New this year, too, is the complete rubber-insulation of springs, axle assemblies and engine from the body-frame. Even greater quietness results in a car already quiet. . . Interiors have been redesigned. Many new refinements are in evidence. Seats, again, have chair-height comfort.

Today more than 60,000 enthusiastic people own the Lincoln-Zephyr. The car for 1939 will continue to bring new joy—to give value beyond its medium price. Six body types, including two convertibles, Sedan and Coupe.

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A combination of features that makes it the only car of its kind.

1. Unit-body-and-frame—steel panels welded to steel trusses.
2. V-type 12-cylinder engine—smooth, quiet power.
3. 16 to 20 miles to the gallon.
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6. Hydraulic brakes.

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## ABBIE AN'SLATS

—by Van Buren



It is lack of "bulk" in the diet that so often causes common constipation. And "bulk" doesn't mean the amount you eat—but a kind of food that supplies the soft, "bulky" mass you need to aid elimina-



tion. Kellogg's All-Bran supplies both this needed "bulk" and the intestinal-boosting vitamin, B<sub>1</sub>. Eat it every day, drink plenty of water, and join the "regulars"! Made by Kellogg in London, Ont.

## KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN

## WORLD of WOMEN

## An Ambassador from Paris

BY ISABEL MORGAN

SURROUNDED, and completely un-abashed by five magnificent blonde mannequins who towered over his five feet of height, Guillaume of Paris, while in Toronto presented a picture of what may be expected of hair styles today and in the future.

One by one the mannequins entered, beautifully dressed in evening clothes, keyed to the spirit of her hair style. Each coiffure was a little work of art, perfection not to be improved on. Then—it was enough to break one's spirit—Guillaume, its creator, would brush and comb like mad until the hair stood on end like a Hottentot's. Such havoc! But everyone sat back in her chair and began breathing again as his fingers deftly and rapidly performed a few motions which translated the hair into a different but quite as lovely style. We are certain the mannequins who looked faintly startled while it was going on, felt better about it. We know we did.

On this visit to Canada from Paris, where such prominent persons as the Princess Poniatovsky, Mlle. Helen Curie, Mme. Agnes and Mme. Suzy are some of his regular clients, Guillaume has brought three new hair silhouettes to what we are going to tell you because you will be wearing them one of these days and you may as well be ahead of the procession.

## They're Historical

VERSAILLES is the name given a group of coiffures featuring supple curls lightly drawn back from the face, with high ringlets at the back of the head as well as high over the forehead. This type of hair style is easy to wear and may be varied enormously according to the woman who wears it. It was inspired by the gay and romantic coiffures of the Louis XIV period, by the Versailles of Fragonard, of Boucher, of aristocratic shepherdesses.

Nineteen Hundred is a more severe group of styles, best suited to young girls and lovely necklines and beautiful profiles. It features curls piled high in front, and great simplicity at the back of the head where the hair is drawn up smoothly. These were inspired by the paintings of Boldini, the 19th's in Paris, who painted languid, graceful women . . . by the paintings of Renoir . . . and by the lovely coiffures worn by such great actresses of the day as Sarah Bernhardt and Rejane. This too, was a period of great variety in coiffures and hats.

L'Aiglon, the coiffure of the future, was inspired by paintings of the gallant young son of Napoleon and Marie Louise, emphasizes a gracious, fragile and delicate appearance of the head, and is especially attractive when worn with the high collars and



YES, A HAT like a high shoe! A Schiaparelli whimsy that made news when she did it first at the Midsessions, but has since gone to the heads of the smartest women in Paris. The boot-crown is made of shocking pink faille silk, and the bumper brim is of deep blue velvet.

lacy jabots of the period. L'Aiglon is Guillaume's coiffure prophecy for the coming winter and spring for women whose hair already is trained upward. For this, the hair is cut in classic fashion with feathery curls suggesting a pompadour and lightly curling about the face. Guillaume feels that the era of "square" faces and "square" headresses is over, and introduces "L'Aiglon" to give the effect of the long, oval head with a natural upward hair movement. Among the individual names of this group of coiffures is "Roi de Rome" which refers to the famous portrait, "Schoenbrunn" to the Austrian palace where he died, "Wagon" and "Austerlitz" to his father's famous battles.

## Growing Up

HAIR and the hair roots must be trained to grow upward instead of downward as it does normally, if upward hair styles are to be worn successfully. Guillaume's answer to the problem is a "bequin." This is a semi-circular piece of crocheted webbing made to fit the back of the head where stray ends have a nasty habit of going their own refractory way. This is intended to be worn on the hair or so each day to help train the hair to grow upward. The "bequin" is kept in place with a wide grosgrain ribbon band which is tied in front in a bow among your curls. The effect is charming and most decorative, since the little gadget comes in colors to match the hair as well as in cyclamen and Prince's Feather.

Additional notes which we later found scribbled on our package of cigarettes and were able to decipher only by the grace of heaven, are: Great emphasis is placed on a smooth neck line and on brushing as an aid to the upswept mode. . . Earrings fill in the wide space between the neckline and the hairline. . . Wear a band of velvet around the neck, matching it in color to that of lipstick and finger-nail polish.

## A Small Matter

SINCE the milliners have decided to go along with the hairdresses, hats in Paris are still tiny. Schiaparelli's ever only the front part of the head like a unicorn. Often they have feather trimmings; a tuft of cock feathers sprouting from the top of a small pansy-purple velvet cone; a high black ostrich plume in front of a cushion of magenta velvet; a deep red-purple plume of marabout at one side of a small round shape in dark turquoise felt.

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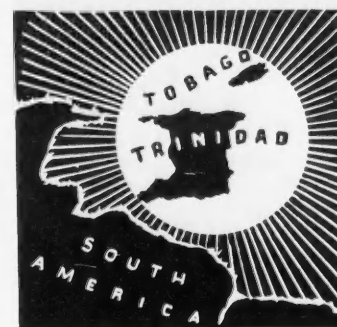


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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## All Was Not Calm in Canada

BY BERNICE COFFEY

A NEWSPAPER despatch from New York informs us that news of the calmness and lack of hysteria with which the Canadian radio public heard Mr. Orson Welles' broadcast thriller, was deeply comforting to that harassed young producer. Reports arriving at this office, however, bear out only in part the reassuring information of Canadian citizens' composure under frightful circumstances.

Report No. 1. Mr. J. D., age 54, at liberty: "I heard the news in a beauty parlor to which my wife had insisted I accompany her while she had a permanent. They had just tied Mrs. D's hair up in the machine and started the current when someone turned on the radio. The operator immediately ran out of the place. She was a blonde. I ran after her. My wife yelled I wasn't to dare leave her, but what had I to lose? No, I haven't been home since, and I guess I won't until things take a turn for the better."

Report No. 2. Miss B. B., age 25, apartment dweller: "I was opening a can of shrimps when Miss L., who lives in the apartment adjoining mine ran in, screamed that Martians were coming up the fire-escape, and fainted dead away. I must have been excited because I put Miss L. down the garbage chute, ate the can, and threw water on the shrimps."

Report No. 3. Mr. B. H., age 22, hospital patient: "That evening I called on my girl friend. When I arrived at her house the blinds were up and I could see the family inside behaving strangely. Instead of ringing the doorbell I tapped on the window. I don't know why, it just seemed a good idea at the time. At that everyone seemed struck with paralysis, so I thought I'd better ring the doorbell. Which I did. A long time went by, and then I pounded on the door. Ethel's father finally opened it with a wild look in his eye and a torn-off banister in his hand. The last thing I remember was a sensation of the house falling on my head. I woke up here."

Report No. 4. Mrs. G. L., age dubious, socialite: "Quite literally I was livid with fright. I ran for protection to the people in the next house. Imagine my chagrin when I realized afterwards that I had decided never to call on them when they moved into the neighborhood ten years ago."

Report No. 5. Mr. W. Y., age 42, inmate of home for alcoholics: "Martians don't terrify me—not after the pink-eyed dragons I've seen around here."



EARL AND COUNTESS BEATTY, who arrived recently from England by the Ile de France, to visit Canada.  
—Photo courtesy French Line.

Report No. 6. Mrs. A. McT., housewife, age 48: "Of course I was scared out of my senses, but no Martians were going to get me out of the house when I had just finished mixing a four-egg cake batter."

Report No. 7. Mr. R. R., farmer, age 60: "Somebody had been robbing my hen house. That night I was waiting with a gun loaded with rock salt. Martians or not, their yells were certainly unearthly when I let 'em have both barrels."

Report No. 8. Master C. A., school-boy, age 10: "I was brought up on a radio diet of Buck Rogers. The broadcast in question bored me."

Report No. 9. Mmc. X., medium, age indefinite: "We were having a seance, and I began to think things had gotten out of control."

Report No. 10. Colonel F. B., retired, age 68: "I'd like to deny the nasty cabal going the rounds of this neighborhood. It definitely is untrue that I took pot shots at innocent passersby in the belief they were Martians. The noise mistaken for pistol shots was occasioned by the back-firing of my grandmother's motorcycle on her return from Marmalade Hill where she had won the motorcycle hill-climbing championship."

Report No. 11. Mrs. W. T., professor's wife, age 35: "When I heard the broadcast I ran into the library where my husband was reading the latest copy of 'Esquire', a magazine

which he tells me is much too technical for me to understand. I shook his shoulder and cried, 'For heaven's sake, Bertram, do something, the Martians have descended on us!' He looked up from the magazine absently and said, 'I'm sorry, dear, but they are your problem if you will invite week-end guests.'"

Mrs. Clarence Bedington of Hampstead, England, who has been visiting her cousin, Sir William Mulock, has left Toronto for New York.

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. E. L. Caldwell, Major and Mrs. D. A. Grant and Captain and Mrs. Stuart Bate, of Toronto, were in New York for the opening of the National Horse Show. Mrs. Aldous Bate has returned to Ottawa from California, where she spent several weeks.

## THE DISTAFF SIDE

### Miss S. Bridges the Gap

BY MARIE CLAIRE

"WHAT!" shouted Miss S. sitting up so abruptly in the dentist's chair she nearly strangled in the child's garter holding on her bib, which caught in the head-rest. "A thing across the roof of my mouth? O, no you don't!"

Her dentist, a young and nervous man with a wife and child at home, backed a little bit away.

"It's the only solution," he said feebly, "a great many people wear one without the slightest discomfort."

"And keep it in a nice fresh glass of disinfectant on the bathroom shelf at night—isn't that just sweet. How old do you think I am anyhow?" cried Miss S. furiously. "I must have been demoted to let you pull that second one—it wasn't aching and I certainly couldn't see a thing on the X-ray—a little bit of shadow here, a little bit of shadow there, X-rays are always crazy with shadows. I believe that was a perfectly good tooth. Could you put it back?"

The dentist shook his head. You certainly never could tell with a woman. Here he was, prepared to do his very best, with three degrees to prove it, and this was what he landed. Could he put it back? For the love of Pete!

"Oh, well, we haven't got it anyhow, I took it away with me, did you know?" Miss S. gave him a sidelong look. "I had promised it to my godchild," she confided with dawning cheer. "She had a lot of fun with it in her bath. It was a splendid tooth but we lost it. It just gave a rattle wiggle and went down de drain," I believe. Will this awful thing show?"

The dentist had won the first round.

The Job is Done

THE engineering job took some weeks and was entirely satisfactory from all points of view except the patient's, who battled the whole idea to the death. "It's the Beginning of the End," she said morosely, regarding herself in the wholly inadequate hand-mirror when the affair was completed; "and it feels like a horse and cart. Thanks so much. There is no point in recriminations. Good-bye."

Three months went by. The dentist, to get his nerve back, had put the whole thing out of his mind when one rainy morning, to his dismay, he saw "9 o'clock, Miss S." on his engagement book.

At 9:20 Miss S. blew in. "Sorry I'm late," she said cheerfully, "but I lost my teeth. O, I found them, but it's a long story, I'm only here for my semi-annual cleanup; you start mixing your

wintergreen with that awful little brush that whirrs and tickles while I tell you about it."

Her dentist obediently got out his cleaning tools.

"Yesterday I started to develop a cold and I went to bed after lunch," Miss S. began, settling her bib and freeing an upswart curl from the hideous discomfort of the head-rest. "I had nothing much to do so I thought I'd take a close look at your job. It's a mighty pretty piece of jewellery by the way. How wise we were to make it all gold. If it weren't for those little bits of white china on either side I could wear it prettily on a ribbon round my neck. Did you hammer it out yourself?"

The dentist explained such things were made from the cast by experts down town.

The Tragedy

"WELL," said Miss S., "I had a good look at it and then fell asleep full of aspirin. And when I woke up it was tea time and someone to tea. We had it on the bed. Suddenly, with my mouth full of crumpet, of all things, I remembered your job. Where had I put it? I felt with my tongue and it wasn't above the crumpet. It must be on the night table, in front of my best beau's photograph; grinning away all by itself at that nice man facing me with a tea cup in his hand."

"You know how drowning persons see their whole past going by like a train. Of course, I've never drowned but I know the feeling. The hours I've spent with thee dear heart, certainly went by me like a locomotive. I dared not turn my head to look. I knew it was there."

"But it wasn't. Tea lasted about four years, but when I was finally alone and could look, it wasn't there. And I was so relieved I went straight back to sleep."

"This morning I was ready to leave the house when I remembered it. I say, do you really call it 'My Denture'? Such a lovely word! I must learn to use it. I'm always losing things in the morning. When the maid came to help as usual and I told her it was my teeth this time she went to pieces. I found her looking in the darkest corner of my shoe cupboard, for goodness sake."

"Finally I found it myself caught in the lace bedspread."

"It was a harrowing experience I can tell you. Couldn't you nail it in? Oh well, it's very comfortable. I'll leave it where it belongs in future."

"Now perhaps you'd like to get on with your work. But do you wonder I hate crossing bridges even when I've come to them?"

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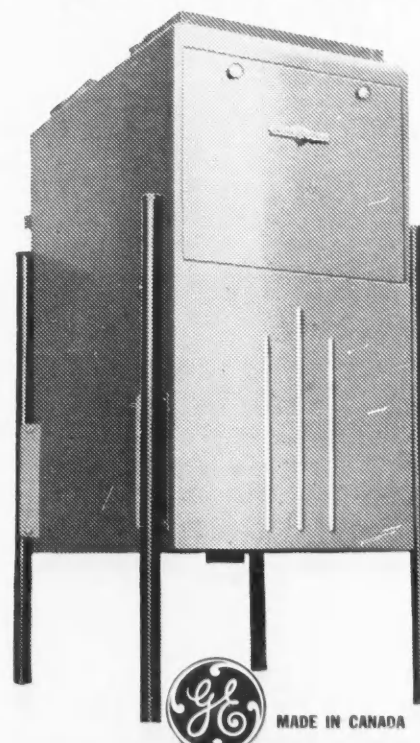
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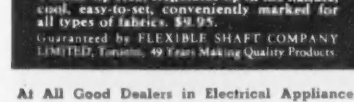
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## CONCERNING FOOD

### "Cooking is Like Matrimony"

—Yuan Tse'ai the Poet.

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

OUR heading for this week's lesson, my little ones, simply asks for the cynical answers you doubtless have ready. I, too, have thought of them. Two minds with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one; that's us.

I have borrowed the phrase from the foreword of a very handsome cookery book recently published by Macmillan's called "Cook at Home in Chinese" and selling in Canada for \$2.75. Its author is Henry Low who for the past ten years has been head chef at the Port Arthur, one of New York's leading Chinese restaurants.

The Chinese poet goes on to explain that good cooking is "the matching and blending of tastes" and the "merrying" of flavors, in which he feels his countrymen excel. He may be right.

You may have as little natural inclination to cook in Chinese at home as to converse in Chinese with your astonished family, but I think you might well enjoy Mr. Low's book. As every homemaker knows, monotony is the bugbear of all cooks, variety of viand and flavoring a good cook's constant goal. Here is a cook book that offers you the strange and interesting food treatments of another civilization adapted to Western kitchens. You might do lots worse than try it out.

While some of the recipes are fairly elaborate and require pretty extensive excursions to Chinese grocery stores for their ingredients, the majority require only a few Chinese staples which are not expensive and will keep indefinitely. These are gourmet powder (mei jing), soy sauce (see yeou), black beans (dow see), brown bean sauce (mien see), and black sauce (gee yeou). Most of these can be found today at any good fancy grocery, all of them at a Chinese grocery in the local Chinatown.

#### Chinese Groceries

SOY sauce comes thin or thick. The thin is made of salt and soy beans and is the base, I'm told, of all Worcestershire sauces, while some English meat sauces are largely soy. The thick soy has a pungent, bitter-sweet spiciness that one grows very attached to. Soy is served in little separate bowls for each guest in China, to use in place of salt.

Bamboo shoots are good in salads, bean sprouts are crisp, and when cooked like fresh Chinese noodles, in pineapple juice, are delicious. Chinese almond cakes can be made with lard—as Mr. Low's recipe advises, but are better, to my mind, made with chicken fat when it's procurable. They can be bought in boxes of 3 dozen for about 50 cents. Here is how the Low recipe goes. They are, of course, an immensely popular Chinese sweet, served, like Chinese nuts, and preserved fruits, for dessert.

#### Almond Cakes

- 4 cups flour
- 2 cups sugar
- 1½ cups pure lard
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 egg
- ½ cup almonds
- 3 teaspoons water.

Sift flour and baking powder, add sugar, lard, egg and water. Knead until dough is firm. Blanch and skin the almonds. Divide the dough into 40 pieces, make each piece into a round flat shape, flatten it to ½ inch thickness, place an almond on top. Bake 25 minutes on a greaseless pan, having the oven hot to begin, decreasing the heat as the cakes begin to brown.

This Cantonese recipe for lobster with noodles is from a well known Chinese restaurant in London's Soho. It is quite easily duplicated here.

#### Chinese Lobster

- ½ lb. lobster meat
- 3 bundles fresh noodles
- ½ lb. bean sprouts
- ½ lb. bamboo shoots
- ½ lb. mushrooms
- 2 onions

Cornflour, water, salt, pepper, soy sauce.

You will get the fresh noodles in the Chinese grocery with the bean sprouts and bamboo shoots. The Chinese make use of dried mushrooms, but we shall use fresh ones. The dried ones must be soaked in hot water and left for 15 minutes.

Slice the mushrooms thin, and cut the bamboo shoots at an angle into fine slices, then the lobster and the onions. Put the lobster into a hot oiled pan and sauté it quickly, add



MISS ANNE WHITEHEAD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Whitehead of Montreal, who is among the season's debutantes and a recent visitor to Toronto. —Photograph by Violet Keene.

the vegetables, season with salt and pepper and cook for about 2 minutes. Stir a little cornflour into some water—about ¼ cup—add some soy sauce and stir it into the mixture allowing it to cook another minute.

Meanwhile cook the noodles in boiling oil (the Chinese use peanut oil, olive oil is a perfectly good substitute) and cook them for a minute or two only. They should be quite crisp. Put them on a hot dish and pour the lobster-vegetable mixture over them. Serve extra soy sauce on the side.

#### Pickles from Hong Kong

IF YOU are tired of gherkins, sweet or sour, mixed, chow chow, and mustard pickles, experiment with tinned Chinese mixed pickles in pungent sour-sweet sauce. A big tin costs very little and contains moonstone pickled onions, ginger, bright little peppers, Jerusalem artichokes, and "carambolas" or star apples. Use them, if you have the pep, in a meat dish like the following:

#### Pork with Sweet-Sour Sauce

- 1½ lbs. pork cutlets off the shoulder
- ½ lb. mixed pickles
- 2 cups flour, more or less
- 2 eggs
- 2 cloves garlic
- 2 cups vinegar
- ½ cup sugar
- Soy sauce
- Cornstarch, water, salt and pepper.

MAKE the sauce first. Oil a frying pan, sprinkle it with salt and cook the cloves of garlic, crushed with a knife, for a few moments. Remove the garlic pieces, put in the vinegar, sugar, a little soy, pepper, and a little cornstarch mixed smooth with cold water. Set this aside.

Cut the pork cutlets into pieces about 1½ inches long by ¾ inches wide, salt and pepper them and roll them in the flour. Beat up the eggs with a little water and dip each pork "finger" in the egg mixture. Fry them in deep hot oil for 15 minutes. Drain thoroughly. Heat up the sour-sweet sauce and, when it is boiling, add the pork and mixed pickles. Stir for a few moments and serve in a hot dish.

The author of "Cook at Home in Chinese" recommends the pork dipped in soy and then in cornstarch and fried in oil. Then the pieces are dropped in this sauce—

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup vinegar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 large green pepper



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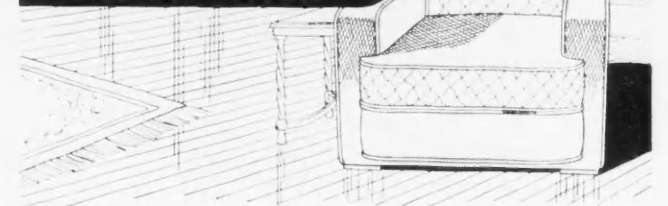
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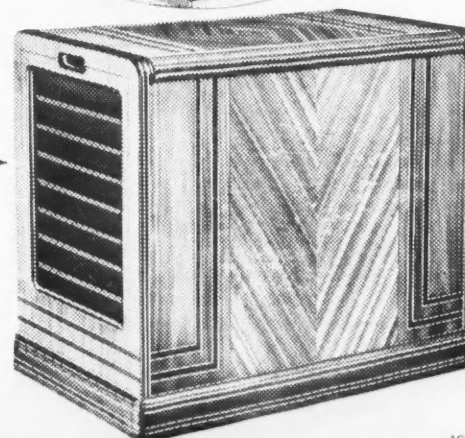
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Your new Fall clothes . . . and your own inclination . . . make a smooth-flowing figure very important. A "Helenstay" of hand-woven elastic does thrilling things to small, medium and large figures. For the complete success of all your Fall clothes see "Helen" today.

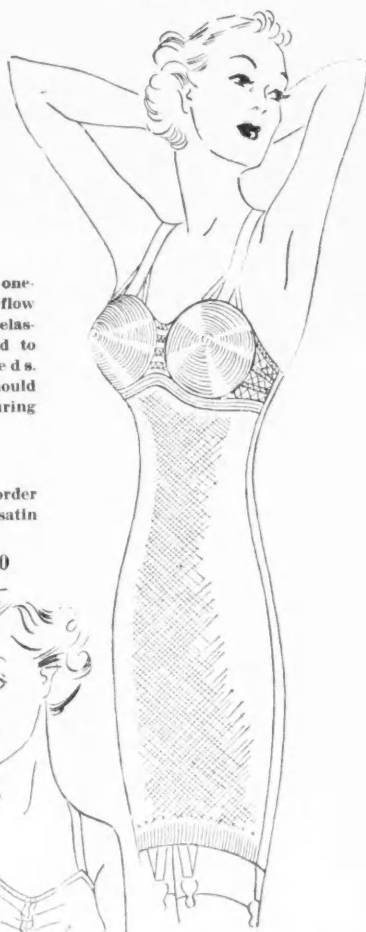


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The newest thing in milady's lingerie wardrobe is the strapless brassiere. It is intended to give the smart line which the new fashions demand. It is boned to hold the bust high, so that you acquire a long, slender effect through the waist. It is made to order, to fit your own special requirements, of lace, batiste or satin with elastic inset at the sides.

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As sketched, is designed to overcome heavy sagging bosoms. The deep inner pocket and adjustable features help to avoid discomfort of shoulder drag. Make an appointment now to have one of these tailored to your individual needs.

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## ACROSS THE POND

## Settling Down to Normal

BY MARY GOLDIE

NOW that the crisis has passed and the many interminable discussions of the pros and cons of the peace agreement are petering out, one begins to hear individual experiences, some tragic, some humorous. I was interested to hear last evening of the activities of a young Canadian from Toronto. Mr. Larry Skey has been in England for some time with the Royal Air Force, and during the time of worry and strain he, with many other young men, was doing his part in the defence of his country. Stationed somewhere in Scotland, he was a member of one of the Patrol Squadrons of the Royal Air Force. It is the duty of these young aviators to fly along the coast, out over the ocean, even across to and over the continent, to watch for enemy aeroplanes. An exciting life, even if dangerous, and a life which must appeal strongly to those with the love of adventure in their blood. It is good to think that there are young men, Canadians amongst them, who are willing and ready to take as important a share as this in the safeguarding of their Mother Country. That young Mr. Skey will have many tales to tell of his adventures on this patrol goes without saying.

## Election Romeo

PUBLIC interest in the debates in both Houses on the international situation was great indeed. How much greater it must have been for those fortunate persons who were privileged to be present at one or all of these debates and to see and hear for themselves happenings which now belong to history! Such a fortunate person was Lord Duncannon, son of the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, and well-known to all Canadians. He was present in the House of Lords to hear the maiden speech of Lord Baldwin and another speech by Lord Runciman, on the subject of Czechoslovakia. On this particular day the steps of the Throne were so crowded that peers' sons were sitting on the floor. Lord Duncannon was one of these. He had a special interest in the debate, as he is assistant to Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, the League High Commissioner for Political Refugees, and in this capacity he had signed an appeal for Czech refugees that very morning. Lord Duncannon is twenty-five years old and was appointed to his present post at the age of seventeen. An article in one of London's leading papers calls him the "baby" and the "Romeo" of the last general election, in which he stood unsuccessfully for West Islington. Lord Duncannon inherits from his father a great interest in the theatre and has played "Hamlet" here as well as in Canada. However, his present work will doubtless keep him fully occupied for some time to come, and will leave little or no time for him to pursue his hobby.

## Get Together

THOUGH Lord Duncannon may listen to the speeches of other people, his mother, Lady Bessborough, so well-known for her talented speeches is preparing for her role at a banquet of the United Associations of Great Britain and France, over which Lord Derby will preside this coming week. There are to be several interesting women at this banquet, among them Lady Phipps, the wife of the British Ambassador in Paris, who will come to London with her husband for the dinner; and the Marquise de Vogue, wife of the president of "France-Grande-Bretagne" who is also making a special journey to be present. The importance attached to the speeches of Lady Bessborough is once again shown by the fact that it is a departure from precedent to have a woman speaker at this gathering. Having heard and enjoyed so many times the informal talks of Lady Bessborough as President of the Canadian Women's Club here in London, I can only say that this "departure from precedent" is bound to be a pleasant one for those fortunate guests at the dinner.

## On the Air

THE activities of Canadians in London is a source of never-ending interest, and the variety of professions in which they are engaged only adds to that interest. I now hear that Madame Juliette Gaultier, a French-Canadian, is to broadcast a program of folk music from Daventry in the near future. Madame Gaultier has specialized in folk music of almost every kind, her researches having taken her across Canada and into the



MISS JESSIE H. C. STORRIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Storrie of Toronto, who has sailed for England to take a post-graduate course at London University.

—Photograph by Ashley &amp; Crippen.



MISS DOROTHY MAYBEE, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Maybee of Toronto and Calgary, and a granddaughter of Mrs. Charles Egerton Ryerson. Miss Maybee has been in England on a visit and to be a bridesmaid to her cousin, Miss Dorothea Ryerson, when she married Dr. Desmond Beall in London recently. Dr. Beall comes from New Westminster, B.C.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

Arctic Region, where she was the first white woman to make a study of the folk songs of Northern Alaska and of the Copper Eskimos. She is also an authority on Red Indian folk music and that of the emigres who first left France to settle in the New World. She has given recitals and lectures in many parts of the world.

## Royal Visit

THIS past week the King and Queen paid an informal visit to the Tate Gallery to see the exhibition of Canadian Art. They were conducted about the gallery by Mr. Vincent Massey and showed a deep interest in the display of the art of the Dominion which they are so soon to visit. Mr. Eric Brown, director of the National Gallery of Canada, who is at present in London, was one of the guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Massey recently, and was a guest also at a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Rothenstein. Mr. Rothenstein, through his position of Director of the Tate Gallery, is of interest to Canadians. A young man, he has held many important posts before coming to the Tate. He was director of the City Art Gallery and Ruskin Museum in Sheffield. From there he went to be Assistant Professor of Art History in the University of Kentucky. It was here that he met his wife, who is a native of Lexington, Kentucky. He was also Assistant Professor in the Department of Fine Arts in the University of Pittsburgh and his last position before arriving in London was that of director of the Leeds Art Gallery.

At an At Home given by Mr. and Mrs. Massey in their house in Hyde Park Gardens yesterday I saw many Canadians. The crisis seems to have only slightly diminished the Canadian colony in London, and does not seem to be deterring other Canadians from visiting this country. Mr. and Mrs. Hume Wrong of Geneva were among the guests. Mr. Wrong, who was for some time Canadian representative in Washington and is now in Geneva in that capacity, is in London at present to attend the meetings of the International Labour Organisation. Mrs. Wrong was telling me some of her interesting impressions of Geneva during the crisis week. Mr. Wrong, whose time in London is fully occupied with meetings, managed to get away long enough yesterday to go and see his many friends at this gathering. His sister, Miss Wrong, who resides in London, was another guest.

## Getting Along

YOUNG Canadians in London are already deep in the winter's work. Miss Alison Grant of Toronto is attending the London School of Design. In her comparatively short stay in London, Miss Grant has made decided progress in her career as an artist. I have mentioned before that she has had several pictures exhibited in various art galleries in the vicinity of Bond Street and she is now busy with her studies at the Design School.

Mr. Brian Meredith and his wife were other guests at this Canadian gathering. Here is a young man who has made, and continues to make, a name for himself in the world of writing. He is the son of Colonel and Mrs. Meredith of Ottawa and before coming to London, wrote many interesting articles in Canada about the sport of skiing, at which he is an expert. Since coming here he has branched out into other channels and his articles attract a large public. He has written one book on his favorite sport, entitled "Escape on Skis"—a book comprised of his skiing adventures in many countries, and full of excellent advice and wit. Not long ago Mr. Meredith married Miss Johnston of Edmonton, a young lady also interested in writing. The Merediths have recently moved into the country and have a cottage in Crawley, Surrey.

During this week also I had the pleasure of hearing a lecture by the authoress and sculptress, Mrs. Clare Sheridan, on her adventures in the United States and Canada among the Indians. One of the things which she did was to live for six weeks with a family of Canadian Indians, called the Tailfeathers, in their shack on the Indian Reserve near Banff. While there, she did several sculpture portraits of Indians and an exhibition of these was held not long ago in London.



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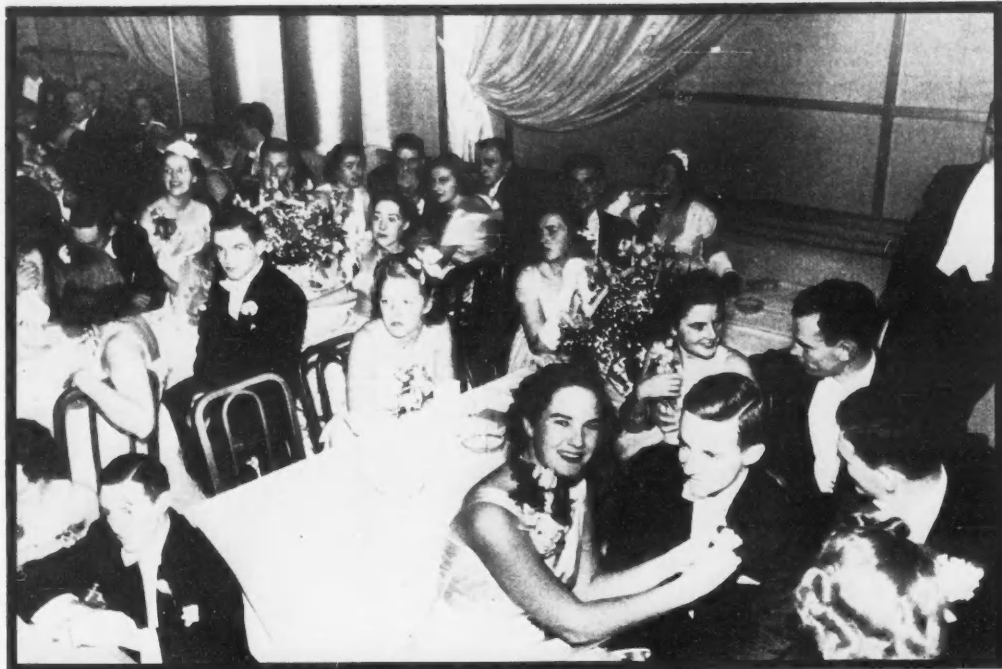
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AT ONE OF THE FOUR TABLES for debutantes and their escorts at the Crystal Ball given in Hamilton, Ont., recently by the Hamilton Junior League.

## THE SOCIAL WORLD

MARKING the opening of the social season in Quebec, the annual Military Ball given by the Officer Commanding and officers of the Royal Rifles of Canada, to which the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. E. L. Patenaude had graciously extended their patronage, was held on the evening of November 4, at the Chateau Frontenac. The military atmosphere was predominant, from the sentries in full service dress posted at the entrance of the Chateau to the buglers whose calls resounded through the halls and corridors, announcing the dances.

Over four hundred guests were present, among whom were many military notables of the Great War and numerous debutantes, some of whom were making their first formal bow to Quebec society.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. H. C. Smith and Major and Mrs. C. P. Raymond received the guests in the ballroom. Among the officers of the

BY BERNICE COFFEY

Royal Rifles of Canada who were present were Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. C. Smith and Mrs. Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke; Major C. P. Raymond and Mrs. Raymond; Major Temple Atkinson; Major S. E. Gudgeon and Mrs. Gudgeon; Major Charles Bailarge; Captain Lennox Teakle and Mrs. Teakle; Captain M. A. Parker and Mrs. Parker; Captain E. A. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher; Captain R. M. Ivers and Mrs. Ivers; Captain R. Brodie; Captain W. Murray; Captain A. F. Cannon; Captain J. C. Gavey and Mrs. Gavey; Captain W. G. D. Stanley; Lieutenant H. Quart; Lieutenant R. Peck; Lieutenant A. R. S. Woodside and Lieutenant A. Seale.

### Their Excellencies Dine

THEIR Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir, accompanied by the Lady Edward Gleichen and attended by Captain David Walker, dined with the Hon. the Belgian Minister and Madame Silvercruys-Farnam in Ottawa on the evening of November 3. Among the guests who had the honor of meeting Their Excellencies at the Belgian Legation were: the acting Prime Minister and Mrs. Lapointe, Senator and Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne, of Montreal; the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Manion; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McConnell and Mr. and Mrs. Ross H. McMaster, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. George T. Fulford, Madame Henriette, Miss Jean Campbell, Captain David Walker, A.D.C., Mr. F. Greban de Saint-Germain, of Brussels, Mr. Jocelyn Clark and Mr. Maurice Heyne and Chevalier E. de Selliers, of the Legation staff.

### R.C.I. President Host

MR. A. R. CLUTE, K.C., president of the Royal Canadian Institute and Mrs. Clute entertained the members of the council and their wives with other guests after the lecture, Saturday, November 5, at their Toronto residence. Members of the council included Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Best, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brace, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper Cole, Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Coleman, Prof. and Mrs. R. Horne Craigie, Prof. and Mrs. J. R. Dymont, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. W. McLaughlin, Prof. and Mrs. T. F. McIlwraith, Prof. and Mrs. W. H. Martin, Prof. and Mrs. E. S. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson, Prof. and Mrs. L. J. Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. Sigmund Samuel, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Prof. and Mrs. Ellis Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Walkee, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Huntsman, Sir Frederic Stupart, Mrs. James Royce, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Dean, Mrs. W. A. Parks.

### Pictures in Flowers

THE Little Gallery of Living Flower Pictures at the Royal Winter Fair this year was inspired by the enthusiastic reception given its inaugural effort of last year at the Fair. The exhibit is arranged by the Committee of the National Gar-



MISS PENELOPE SHERWOOD, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Sherwood of Ottawa.

—Photograph by Karib.

den Scheme of The Canadian National Institute for the Blind, with Lady Kemp, chairman; Miss Elsinore Burns, convener; and Miss Nella Jefferis, secretary.

The pictures for the first week will be done by a group under joint convener of Mrs. John C. Fraser and Mrs. John W. Hobbs, and another group with Mrs. Arnold Matthews as convener, is creating entirely new arrangements for the second week. An additional attraction will be the flower and vegetable stalls which are being done by two of the season's debutantes.

### Engaged

MR. and Mrs. Albert L. Ellsworth of "Glenalton," Ridley Park, Toronto, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Elaine, to Mr. William Van Allen Holton, son of Mrs. Holton and the late Luther Holton of "Edgecliffe," Freeman, Ontario, and grandson of Mr. William A. Holton, Hamilton, Ontario. The marriage is to take place on Saturday, December 3.



## A Smart New Pump by M. W. Locke

Good-looking pumps—the most becoming shoe style any woman can choose—are now available on the famous M. W. Locke Last Number Five. Slim, trim and neat—they're light as they look, but they embody all the supporting features of this popular last.

Not a little of their smart appearance is due to the shadow kid which makes them. It's black in a dull finish with a shadowy look, hence the name. This, combined with the small perky butterfly bow, the concealed gore and the smart, almost Colonial design makes it ideal for those endless occasions when you must "dress up" a little. Yet, it's perfectly practical for everyday street wear. At \$11.

The only genuine M. W. Locke shoes, designed and approved by Dr. M. W. Locke of Williamsburg, Ontario, are exclusive with Simpson's in Toronto and Montreal.

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Strange, exotic ports that veteran West Indies travelers always talk about with such delight. A lively gamut of Danish-American, French, British, Spanish and Dutch backgrounds, PLUS... the casual luxury of the magnificent Saturnia with its wealth of facilities for sport, amusement and diversion.

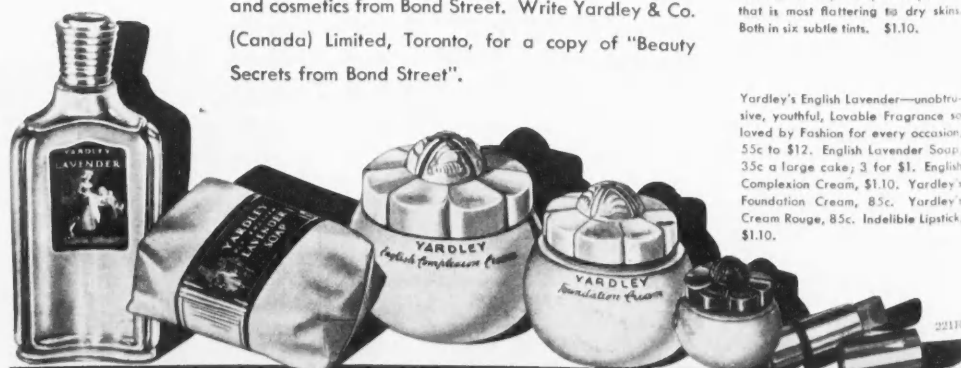
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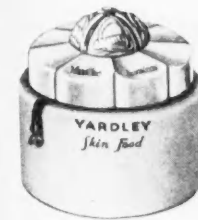


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High up over Switzerland the successful go to throw off the yoke of work... to exult in the rigours of a climate that could be cruel to fair complexions—but isn't, because of Yardley. However many rigid rules they may discard in Holiday mood, these notables cling faithfully to one rule... the complexion care of Yardley Beauty Preparations, and the constant devotion to the Yardley Lavender. The nearest smart store can supply you with these same world-famous toiletries and cosmetics from Bond Street. Write Yardley & Co. (Canada) Limited, Toronto, for a copy of "Beauty Secrets from Bond Street".



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A surprise in powders, these by Yardley—a perfect assurance that you will look your best for hours on end. You may prefer the lasting caress of the Lavender Face Powder, or you will find English Complexion Powder an especially fine powder that is most flattering to dry skins. Both in six subtle tints. \$1.10.

Yardley's English Lavender—unobtrusive, youthful, lovable fragrance so loved by Fashion for every occasion. 35c a large cake; 3 for \$1. English Complexion Cream, \$1.10. Yardley's Foundation Cream, 85c. Yardley's Cream Rouge, 85c. Indelible Lipstick, \$1.10.





Art is seldom the result of inspiration alone. The work which endures, bears as well the unmistakable print of time... and patience. It is the same in wider spheres of Art—for instance in cigarette blending—the hand of genius cannot be denied. You notice it immediately in Cerise No. 2 Russian Cigarettes for into their preparation goes the same painstaking pride of craftsmanship as when, many years ago, Alexander Boguslavsky himself blended them by hand for the gentility of his time. Discerning smokers today, who recognise and appreciate the old standards of excellence, will find in Cerise No. 2 something pleasingly different, something inherently satisfying.

10 for 50c. 25 for \$1.25  
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**Announcements**

**DEATHS**  
DIED—In Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 22nd, Mrs. Chas. F. Nelson of 4554 Wilson Avenue, Montreal. Formerly Helen Elizabeth Tough. (Was well known in Toronto where she resided for a number of years.)

## SOCIAL WORLD

### District Officer's Ball

OFFICERS of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, M.G., and their friends who attended the District Officer's Ball Friday at the Royal Alexandra hotel, Winnipeg, included:

The officer commanding, Lieut.-Col. T. Moore and Mrs. Moore, Major and Mrs. J. L. R. Sutcliffe, Major and Mrs. C. H. A. Walton, Major and Mrs. George Trist, Major and Mrs. P. D. Scruton, Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Malone, Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Hook, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Baillie, Lieut. and Mrs. N. O. Bardal, Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Philip, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Carlyle, Dr. and Mrs. John A. Hillsman, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Riddell, Dr. and Mrs. Harold Mitchell, Ald. and Mrs. Paul Bardal, Dr. and Mrs. A. V. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Fall, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Basford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pearson, Dr. Elinor Black, Misses Melba Cumberland, Kay Beaman, Eileen Dwyer, Mary Mack-

Capt. J. W. Flanagan, Sir Joseph Flavell, Mr. Murray Fleming, Major G. T. Gayford, Mr. J. J. Gibbons, Mrs. D. L. Gillespie, Governor-General's Horseguards, Mr. J. H. Gundy.

Mr. Carr Hatch, Mr. H. C. Hatch, Mr. G. B. Heintzman, Mr. Wm. Herbinson, Maj.-Gen. D. M. Hogarth, Mr. T. I. Hollinrake, Mrs. Luther J. Holton, Mr. H. Horsfall.

Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, Lady Kemp, Mr. W. T. Kernahan, Mr. Ashley Kilgour, Mr. R. C. Kilgour, Mr. R. A. Laidlaw, Mr. G. R. Larkin, Mr. Geo. D. Y. Leacock, Col. Ibbotson Leonard, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, Mr. Harry P. Livingston, Jr., Mr. S. H. Logan.

Mr. W. A. H. MacBrien, Mr. W. T. A. MacFadyen, Mr. Morley E. MacKenzie, Mr. J. H. C. Massie, His Worship, the Mayor, Mrs. C. K. Morgan, O.B.E., Mr. F. K. Morrow, Mr. Cawthra Mulock, Mr. James Y. Murodock, K.C.

Mrs. W. Fred McBride, Mr. L. M. McCarthy, Mr. Leighton McCarthy, Mr. John McCaul, Mr. C. George McCullagh, Maj. C. S. McKee, Col. R. S. McLaughlin, Mr. J. S. McLean.

Mr. J. I. Nathanson, Mr. W. T. Northgrave.

Mr. H. F. Patterson, Mr. Gordon F. Perry, Mr. R. O. Petman, Mr. H. L. Plummer, Mr. H. M. Porteous.

Mr. M. A. Rawlinson, Col. W. L. Rawlinson, Mr. Malcolm D. Richardson, Mr. T. Roadhouse, Hon. W. D. Ross, Mr. Bradley Rowell, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Mr. Arthur Schmon, Mr. T. A. Schnauffer, Mrs. R. F. Segsworth, Maj. Clifford Sifton, D.S.O., Mrs. Harry Sifton, Mr. A. Skaith, Lt.-Col. J. E. Smallman, Mr. Schuyler Snively, Lt.-Col. Alex. Spencer, Mr. G. R. Sproat.

Major Christopher C. Thompson, The Toronto Scottish Regiment, Mr. H. R. Tudhope, Maj. G. C. Tyrrell, Mr. J. J. Vaughan.

Mr. Roy L. Warren, Mr. Peter White, K.C., Mr. P. L. Whytock, Mr. George Wilson, Mr. Hugh S. Wilson, Mr. Norman F. Wilson, Mr. E. R. Wood.

### To Attend Fair

HIS Excellency the Governor-General will be present in Toronto at the Royal Winter Fair on Monday, November 21.

### Addresses Meeting

COLONEL Sir Gerald Campbell, K.C.M.G., the High Commissioner in Canada for the United Kingdom, with Lady Campbell, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Royal Empire Society to be held in the Rose Room, of the Windsor Hotel, on Wednesday, November 23, at half-past twelve o'clock. Sir Gerald will address the meeting on "A Changing Heritage."

### Snow Ball

THEIR Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir have graciously extended their patronage to the "Snow Ball" which will be given by the Junior League of Montreal on Friday, December 23, at the Mount Royal Hotel. The proceeds of the Ball will be for the Junior League Camp at St. Sauveur in the Laurentian Mountains.

The committee for the Snow Ball consists of: Mrs. C. Pierce Decary, chairman; Mrs. Anson McKim, assistant chairman; Mrs. William H. Matthews, Mrs. L. Mackay Smith and Mrs. Gordon Liersch.

### Irrepressible Elsa

MISS Elsa Maxwell, "Mistress of Unceremonies," will begin the Toronto Town Hall Series at Eaton Auditorium on November 21, with her lecture, "Today Society Is Different." The first of the year Miss Maxwell is returning to England where she is under contract with Alexander Korda to make a picture.



MISS BARBARA HOPKIRK, debutante niece of Miss Jessie Hopkirk of Ottawa.  
—Photograph by Karsh.

enize, Barbara Richards, A. Lent, Judith Osborne, Mrs. J. G. Johnson, Lieut.-Col. O. M. M. Kay, Capt. A. C. Gostling, Capt. S. F. Delyes, Capt. Howard T. Kirby, Lieut. L. T. Tarbuth, Lieut. E. B. Walker, 2nd Lieut. Glen Mackay, 2nd Lieut. Fred Symes, 2nd Lieut. Eric Burman.

### Alumni Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Toronto Chapter of Albert College Alumni took place recently at Toronto, Miss Jean I. Gunn, R.N., L.L.D., C.B.E., was guest of honor, and Rev. W. J. Johnston was guest speaker.

### Theatre Party

MR. and Mrs. Patterson Farmer of Toronto, entertained in honor of Mrs. Richard Southam and Mr. W. Walker, at a theatre party on the evening of Monday, October 31. The guests, numbering thirty-five, returned after the performance to a buffet supper at Mr. and Mrs. Patterson's house.

### Horse Show

BOXHOLDERS for the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show, for Nov. 15-23, include:

Capt. S. C. Bate, Mrs. W. W. Beardmore, Mr. Clarence C. Bogert, Mr. Wm. Bredin, Mr. G. A. P. Brickenden, Mr. Alfred Bunting, Mrs. C. E. Burden, Mr. C. L. Burton.

Mr. C. H. Carlisle, Mr. Geo. H. Cassels, Lt.-Col. Alan Cockeram, D.S.O., Mr. G. R. Cottrell, Mr. E. L. Cousins, Mr. J. H. Crang.

Mr. Wilfred Davies, Mr. Kenneth Daves, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mr. D. C. Durland.

Lady Eaton, Mr. Timothy C. Eaton, Lt.-Col. R. Y. Eaton, Mr. A. L. Ellsworth.



MISS HARRIET PLAXTON, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Plaxton, of Ottawa.  
—Photograph by Karsh.

## COMING EVENTS

H. V. KALTENBORN, war correspondent, newspaper editor and news commentator, appears at Massey Hall on Thursday, November 10th, to deliver a lecture entitled, "What Price Peace?" His speech here, which will not be broadcast, is under auspices of the League of Nations Society and coincides with publication of his new book, "I Broadcast The Crisis."

THE second concert in the new popular-price "Nine O'Clock" series by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan, will take place in Massey Hall on Tuesday evening, November 15th. Albert Pratz, member of the first string section of the orchestra, will appear as soloist on this occasion, playing the Glazounov Concerto in A minor, for violin and orchestra. Mr. Pratz, it will be remembered, made a successful appearance as guest soloist with the Promenade Symphony Orchestra during the summer.

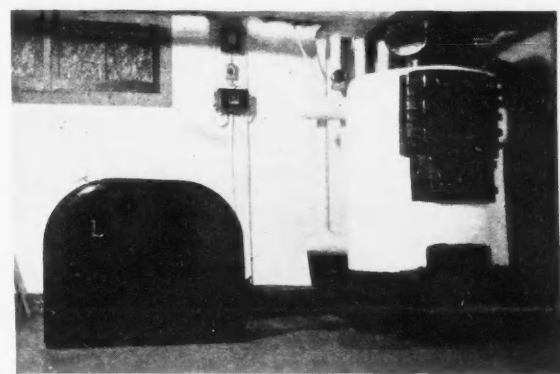
For the first part of the program, the orchestra will play Haydn's Surprise Symphony, and from 9.30 to 10.30, the selections played will consist of Ravel's delightful Mother Goose Suite, the Glazounov concerto, and the Prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger."

THE appearance at Massey Hall on November 28th of Beniamino Gigli, the world famous tenor, is one of the most exciting musical events of the season. The golden-voiced star of concert platform and opera house is back in America, after an absence of six years, and his appearances in concert in various American cities, and in opera with the San Francisco Opera Company, have elicited the greatest words of praise from music critics.

As leading tenor of the Metropolitan

Opera and heir to the roles of Enrico Caruso, Gigli has enriched the music life of this country as few other singers of his time. His concerts were always a succession of musical victories, as city after city acclaimed his rare art in song. When it became known that Gigli would return to this continent, so great was the demand for his appearance that his tour had to be lengthened by two months.

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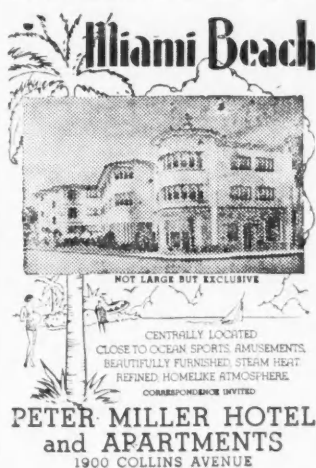
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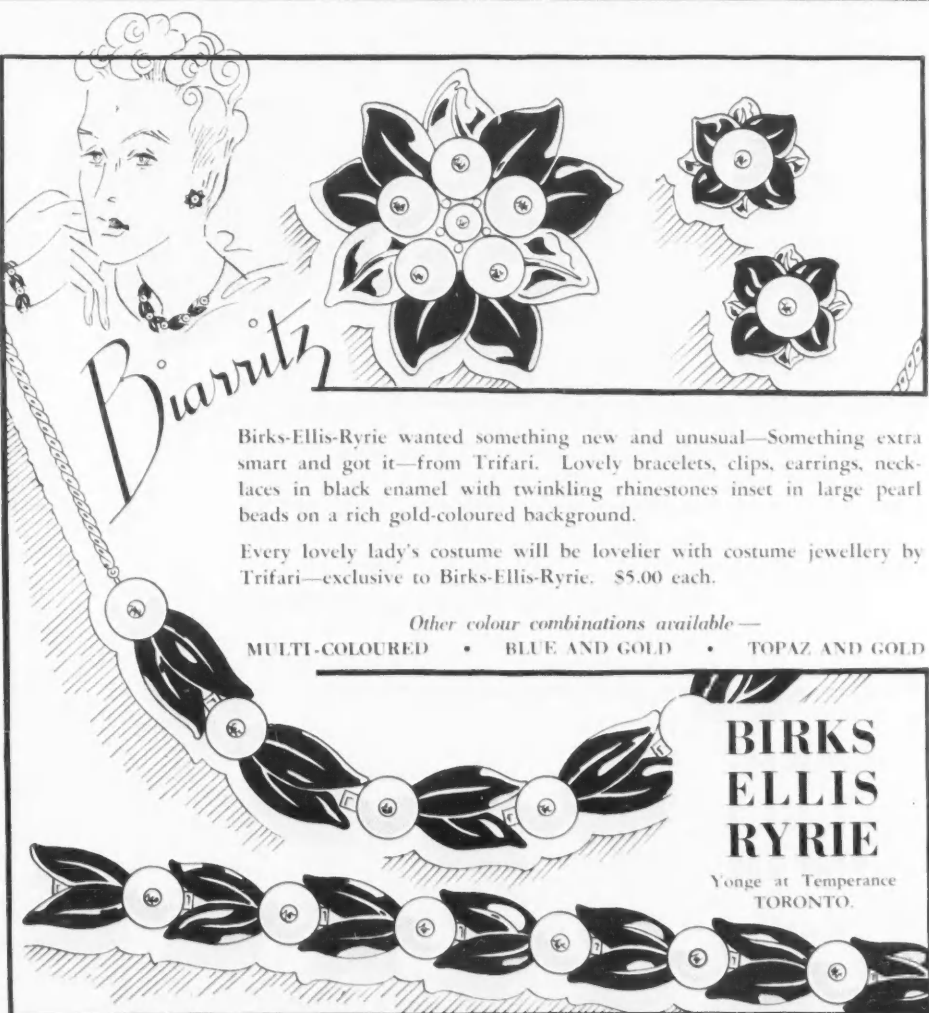
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AT THE HAMILTON JUNIOR LEAGUE'S CRYSTAL BALL, from left to right: Miss Muriel Boswick, chairman of the dance committee; Mrs. A. B. Smith, in charge of the cabaret; Miss Mary Moodie, President of the Junior League of Hamilton.



# THE LONDON LETTER

## Southampton Water's Hundred Years

BY P.O.D.

London, Oct. 27.

SOUTHAMPTON is a very ancient town. Its history goes back to the days of the Romans. The Saxons used it as a port. So did Richard Lion-Heart, who embarked there with his crusaders for the Holy Land—just as at this very time British regiments of foot and horse are being hustled into ships at Southampton for the same lively destination.

But the history of Southampton as a great port in the modern sense dates back just exactly one hundred years. On a bright October morning, 1838—anyway, they say it was bright—Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis laid the foundation stone of Southampton Docks, which now cover miles of water-frontage, and make Southampton one of the great passenger-ports of the world.

The burghers of the ancient town have been celebrating the centenary with commendable enthusiasm. They have every right to do so, for the development of Southampton as a port is a really wonderful achievement in which they have all had a share. And the development is still going on.

To anyone who knows Southampton Water it may seem that 1838 was a long time to wait for the beginning of a system of commercial docks there. Southampton is one of the finest natural harbors in the country, with its great stretch of absolutely protected water, its approach guarded by the Isle of Wight, and its peculiar system of double tides, as the sea flows up the Channel and back again, thus giving an unusually long period of high water.

But Southampton was a very small place in those days, and Southampton Water was more famous for its fishing and duck-shooting and beautiful sailing than for anything else. As a matter of fact, when some fifty hopeful business men of London and Liverpool met in August, 1836, at the old George and Vulture in Lombard Street, London—what a sensible place to meet at!—and decided to buy 200 acres of mud at Southampton and build docks on it, they were laughed at as a reckless lot of visionaries. Hardly anyone believed that Southampton stood a chance as a port against London and Liverpool and Hull.

The old boys knew what they were about. They knew, for one thing, that a railway line was shortly to be built to Southampton. And they figured that a good many shipowners would probably land their cargoes there, rather than take them around by the Straits of Dover—regarded in the days of sail as a somewhat perilous passage.

They started the docks, the railway came, and everything else followed. Wars came, too—the Crimean, the Boer War, and the Great War—and they all helped, for Southampton was the chief port of embarkation. Everything helped, in fact, and Southampton Water became the busy place it is. Even the sailing improved. Great fun trying to take your dinghy around under the nose of the Queen Mary! The only thing that didn't improve was the fishing and the duck-shooting. But naturally you can't have everything.

### Bath Revival

BATH also has been celebrating. The Duchess of Kent went down last week to that lovely silver-grey city among the Cotswold Hills to reopen the famous Assembly Rooms, once the stately haunt of fashion, but fallen in modern times upon rather evil days. Part of the building was used as a cinema, and part of it as a store-house for old furniture. A sad come-down from minuets and powdered and bewigged ladies and gentlemen! Especially a sad come-down for so beautiful a building.

Fortunately, a munificent friend of the city—anonymous, he it said to his credit!—purchased the building, and presented it to the National Trust, which in turn leased it to the City of Bath for £1 a year, on condition that it should be restored as nearly as possible to its former condition.

This has now been done, at a cost of some £30,000—the original building only cost £20,000—and so Bath acquires another monument of its dignified and fashionable past. At the opening Ball they danced the minuet in costumes of the eighteenth century. How pleased Beau Nash would be, if he knew!

### "Native" Festival

THE Duke of Kent has also been opening things—oysters, for instance. He went down to Colchester the other day, and presided at the annual oyster feast, when some 350 guests swallowed, without unseemly noises, let us hope—about 10,000 oysters. Just as an appetizer!

Then they tackled the lobster, game pie, pheasant, chicken, beef and lamb. All washed down with the fermented and distilled fluids most suitable for such purposes. Fortunately, the Duke of Kent is a slim young fellow, and that sort of thing doesn't seem to show on him much.

An exceedingly good and nutritious time was apparently had by all. Did I say all? All but one! One of the guests was a vegetarian. What the devil was he doing in a place like that? Probably he regarded it as a test of character. Anyway, he is said to have heroically resisted the cajolery, exhortations, and open threats of his fellow-guests. Not even one little teeny-weeny oyster! What a man! What a mug!

Heaven only knows how long this annual oyster spread has been going on! Back to the Romans, Colchester insists. But then Colchester is one of those places where nearly everything is traced back to the Romans. However that may be, archeologists assure us that the foundations of the



MISS JOAN BONNYCASTLE, the fifth daughter of Judge and Mrs. A. L. Bonnycastle of Winnipeg. Miss Bonnycastle, who is well known in Toronto, has been residing in London, England, where her engagement has recently been announced.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

Roman ruins there are full of oyster shells. And naturally you don't open oysters just to build walls with them. In fact, the Colchester tradition is that the real reason the Romans conquered Britain was to be able to eat Colchester "natives" right on the spot. Considering the sort of place Britain was in those days, this seems as good a reason as any.

### First Labor Minister

APPARENTLY this is a sort of anniversary letter, so I might as well go on and add another. Last week a very distinguished person celebrated his eightieth birthday. John Burns, the first Labor Member of a British Cabinet. Eighty, and still going strong!

Almost any fine day on Clapham Common—a much more attractive place than the name perhaps suggests—you are likely to see a short, thickset, white-bearded old boy in a

blue reefer suit, striding purposefully across the much-used turf. He looks like a retired sea-captain out of one of W. W. Jacobs' stories. And if he should talk to you—he has talked even to me—you have the feeling that you are up on the top of a mast, and that he is giving you orders. It is that kind of voice. Well, that's John Burns, one of the finest and dearest old fellows alive anywhere in the world.

A few days ago at the National Liberal Club, where he went to receive the congratulations and good wishes of a special gathering of his friends and admirers, he broke the long silence which he has maintained since he left the Asquith Cabinet at the outbreak of the War. But when I say "silence," I mean only the official silence, for John Burns could no more help talking than he could help breathing. But officially nothing—no explanations, no self-defence, no memoirs! It is a great self-mastery. And rather a pity, too, for the published reminiscences of John Burns would be well worth having. He has a wonderful story to tell.

To his friends at the National Liberal Club he spoke of the old days, the great Dock strikes that he led, and the early struggles of the Labor Party, of which he was one of the most resolute, most eloquent, and most powerful leaders. Then his years as a Cabinet Member. He was appointed in 1905 by Campbell-Bannerman, who was regarded as having done a very dangerous thing.

He held office until his retirement at the outbreak of the War—a strange decision for so determined a fighter to have made! But made because his conscience so directed him. That is something which nobody has ever doubted. Not even then, and certainly not now.

"It is a great thing for a man to have lived for eighty years," he said on his birthday, "especially the last forty years of it. But it is a greater thing to have good health and, above all, to retain the kindness and affection of your fellow-men."

Well, he has it—all and a lot more!

Mr. and Mrs. George Brook of Brockville, Ont., have returned from a visit of six weeks in England and Scotland. Mrs. Francis Butler of Leeds, England, returned with them.



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